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IMPORT AND BENEFITS OF INFANT BAPTISM.

No. II.

Having before contemplated infant baptism as a sign,—and glanced at some of the great truths which it is fitted to represent, let us next consider it as a *seal*. A seal implies the existence of a *compact* or *covenant*, and serves to *ratify* or *bind* such covenant. In the case of an adult, baptism is the seal of a covenant between God and the person baptized. It seals to him the Divine promises of pardon and salvation, and seals his engagement to be the Lord's In the case of an infant, baptism does not seal a covenant between God and the infant; for an infant is incapable of personally entering into covenant, or of engaging in any covenant transaction. But baptism, in this case, is the seal of a covenant between God and the parent, *respecting the child*. If we look into the Bible, we shall find this covenant, in both parts of it,—its *promises*, and its *requisitions*. It is no other than the covenant with Abraham—the covenant of *the church*.

God promises Abraham (Gen. 17: 7,) "I will establish my covenant between me and thee, and *thy seed after thee*, to be a God unto thee, and *to thy seed after* thee." We find similar promises, in other parts of the Bible. "I will pour out my Spirit upon *thy seed*, and my blessing upon *thine offspring*," Is. 44: 3. They are the seed of the blessed of the Lord, and "*their offspring with them*," Is. 65: 23.[1] "The promise is to you, and *to your children*," Acts 2: 39. It is indubitable, from passages such as these, that the promises of the covenant extend to the children of believers. They extend to them as truly as to their parents. God promises to be the God of the one, as really as of the other.

It will be observed, however, that these are all *covenant* promises, and are connected with requirements to be fulfilled on the other part. There are requirements for the believer to fulfil in respect to *himself*, or he is entitled to no promise on his own behalf. So there are requirements for him to fulfil in respect to *his children*, or he can plead no promise for them. The following passages will show the purport of this holy covenant, in both its parts. "*Walk before me, and be thou perfect*, * * * and I will establish my covenant between me and thee, and *thy seed after thee*, to be a God unto thee, and to *thy seed after thee*." (Gen. 17: 7.) "I know Abraham, that *he will command his children, and his household after him*, and *they shall keep the way of the Lord*, to do justice and judgment," (Gen. 18: 19.) "Know, therefore, that the Lord thy God is a faithful God, keeping covenant and mercy to them that *love him*, and *keep his commandments*, to a *thousand generations*," (Deut. 7: 9.) "When thou shalt return unto the Lord thy God, and shall *obey his voice*, according to all that I command thee this day, the Lord thy God shall circumcise thine heart, and *the heart of thy seed*," (Deut, 30: 6.) "He established a testimony in Jacob, and appointed a law law in Israel, which he commanded our fathers that *they should make them known unto their children*, * * * that *they might set their hope in God*, and not forget the works of God, but keep his commandments," (Ps. 78: 5.) "The mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear him, and *his righteousness unto children's children*, to such as *keep his covenant*, and to those that remember his commandments to do them," (Ps. 102: 17.) "*The generation of the upright shall be blessed*," (Ps. 112: 2,) "The just man *walketh in his integrity*, and *his children are blessed after him*," (Prov. 20: 7.) "*Train up a child in the way he should go*, and when he is old, *he will not depart from it*," (Prov. 22: 6.)

From these passages, out of the many which might be quoted, the import of the covenant may be gathered. God promises to be the God of believers, if they will be faithful to themselves: and he promises to be the God of their children, *if they will be faithful to them*. If they will walk before him, and be perfect, he promises to establish his covenant with them, to be a God to them, and to their seed after them. If they will command their children and their households after them, he promises that they shall keep the way of the Lord to do justice and judgment. If they and their posterity will continue in his love, he promises that his mercy shall descend, from parent to child, to a thousand generations If they will return unto the Lord, and obey his voice, according to all that he commands them, he promises to circumcise the heart of their seed, that they may love him with all their heart. If they will make known unto their children the praises of the Lord, and his strength, and the wonderful works that he has done, he promises that they shall set their hope in God, and not forget the works of God, but keep his commandments. If they will keep his covenant, and remember his commandments to do them, he promises that his righteousness shall descend to children's children. If they will sustain consistently the character of the upright, their generation shall be blessed. If they will be just, and walk in their integrity, their children shall be blessed after them. If they will train them up in the way they should go, when they are old, they will not depart from it. Or to sum up these various, multiform scripture representations, if covenanting parents will be faithful to their children, and train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, he promises to bestow upon them converting grace, and to be their God and portion in this world and forever.

Such is the obvious meaning of *the covenant of the church*, in its bearing upon children;—a meaning, not put upon it for the purpose of sustaining a favorite hypothesis, but shining out from all the Scriptures relating to the subject. When the believing parent enters into this covenant, *he engages to be faithful to his children*, and *he seals the bond, the engagement, in their baptism*.

Such, then, is the import of infant baptism, as a *seal*. It is the seal of a covenant between God and the parent, respecting the child. It is a visible confirmation of the covenant by both the parties concerned in it. God virtually and most graciously addresses the parent, in this transaction, and says: "I will be a God to your child, if you will be faithful, and train it up for me." And the parent virtually responds: "I engage to be faithful to the child, I here publicly give it up to thee, and promise to train it up for thee." When the water of baptism is applied, the covenant is sealed. The great transaction, so far as entering into engagements and the ratification of them is concerned, is done.

PANTHEISM IN DEATH.—Among the Pantheistic rationalists of the present day in Germany, Dr. F. C. Baur has stood foremost. A man of vast erudition, which he had turned against Christianity with extraordinary vigor, of remarkable eloquence, and fascinating address, he was to the infidel movement of the present century what Voltaire was to the last, but with far more than Voltaire's learning and power. The most eminent Christian scholars of Germany, while they combated with courage and effect his Pantheistic views, did homage to his great abilities. To him is due, in a great degree, the prevalence among educated minds in Germany of the mythical hypothesis, which more ably than [illegible] advocates, he had urged and defended; to him, too, was Theodore Parker mainly indebted for the infidel doctrines he so zealously promulgated. A few weeks since Dr. Baur was laid on his death-bed. His mind was clear and his reason unimpaired. He had been unable to lecture for some months, and his wonted serenity of temper left him. In his public teachings, and perhaps also in his heart's convictions, he had dethroned and, and substituted human reason in His place. He who had ridiculed with all his powers the idea of a personal Deity, and the value of prayer, could not doubt that He whom he had thus ignored was holding him in His hand, and that he was soon to be called to stand before Him. His proud spirit rebelled against such a recognition of God; but he could not help himself. God did exist, that was certain; and He was his enemy. The gloom and darkness in which he had groped, and which, by the aid of his farthing rush-light, he had attempted to explore, afforded him no hiding-place from such a God; and in his despair, as death drew nigh, he began to pray, "Lord, grant me a peaceful end"—and acknowledged that Jesus alone was the Saviour from sin. Whether his benighted spirit found light and rest in that gracious Redeemer, we may not know until the day that is to reveal all things; but the fact that the prince of skeptics should have been brought in the trying hour to acknowledge the authority and power of the God he had so long derided and denied, is another evidence of the insufficiency of Pantheism, as well as any other form of unbelief, to satisfy the soul in the hour of death.—*Ex.*

GOD WILL AFFORD SUPPORT.—"I had before prayed with much uneasiness," wrote the German poet, Klopstock, of his feelings at the time of the decease of his amiable and beloved Christian wife; "I could now pray quite differently. I entreated perfect submission. My soul hung on God. I was refreshed. I was comforted and prepared for the stroke that was already near, nearer than I thought. I believed that she would yet live some hours, that was my only hope, and that according to her wish expressed not long before I left her, I might once more be permitted to pray with her. But how often are our thoughts not as God's thoughts. I said soon after her death, she is not far from me; we are both in the hand of the Almighty.

"After some time I wished to see what I had just before called my Meto. They prevented me. I said to one of my friends, 'Then I will forbear. *She will rise again.*'

"The second night came the blessing of her death. Till then I had considered it only a trial. The blessing of such a death in its full power came on me. I passed above an hour in silent rapture. Only once in my life did I ever feel anything similar, when in my youth I thought myself dying, but the moments of my expected departure then were somewhat different. My soul was raised with gratitude and joy, but that sweet silence was not in it. The highest degree of peace with which I am acquainted was in my soul. This state began with my recollecting that her Accomplisher and my Advocate said, He who loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me.'

"It is impossible to describe all the blessings of that hour. I was never before with such certainty convinced of my salvation."

LETTER FROM TURKEY.

MARASH, TURKEY, Dec. 31, 1860.

To the Members of the State St. Cong. Church, Portland, Maine:

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—The very beautiful and elegant communion service, purchased by you for the church in this place, was received October 1st. I desired to acknowledge its receipt at once, but thought you might prefer to have me wait until I could tell you it had been presented and used in the church for which it was designed, and this I am now able to do. Yesterday, the last Sabbath of the year, was our Communion Sabbath, sixteen individuals, eight males and eight females, were received to the fellowship of the church and after that the ordinance was celebrated. Would, my dear friends, that you could have been present and witnessed that scene. The church is of rough, unhewn stone, with none of that elegance which characterises our churches in America; the walls are yet unplastered, the floor is the ground covered with plain rush mats. You would find no pews, but all sitting on the floor, the females covered with their white sheets. You would have been unable to understand the remarks made, still, could you have been present, and seen them, in just the same way as we do in America, commemmorating the love of our dear Redeemer, and partaking of the emblems of His broken body and spilled blood, you would have felt.—These too are followers of the Lamb,—these, too, are our brothers and sisters in Christ Jesus.

Could you, my dear friends, have seen their eyes glisten with tears as I spoke to them of that wonderful Gospel which makes the hearts of those in the remotest corners of the globe glow with love to one another, and could you have seen the joy that lighted their faces as I presented to them the marks of *your* love, I do think you would have felt there was true gratitude in their hearts towards you, the kind givers—and that to give, is, indeed, more blessed than to receive.

May our master reward you a thousand fold for this deed of love. From these vessels may hundreds, who are now estranged from God and Christ, hundreds even of the followers of the False Prophet, partake of the emblems of the Redeemer's love, and long may they be preserved a memorial of the power of that love which shall yet unite in one all the families of the earth!

Doubtless you have heard much, through Rev. Mr. Perkins, of the work in this place; but a few items may not be uninteresting.—Our church and community the past year have been richly blessed. During the whole year uninterrupted harmony, and peace, and love have prevailed, and we trust some have [illegible] near Son. Forty-four have been added to the church during the year, which now numbers one hundred and eighty-seven. During the past month an unusual spirit of prayer and supplication has prevailed. Spontaneously, in every part of the city, little meetings for prayer and conference have been begun, so that now at least twenty are held weekly.—We look forward with much interest to the Week of Prayer, Jan 6—13; why may it not be to all our churches, and to the whole world, a Pentecostal week?

The Sabbath-school is attended by *all* the congregation, both old and young. The infant department numbers two hundred, in which hymns and lessons from the Scriptures are taught. "There is a happy land," "I want to be an angel," and many other hymns, they sing very sweetly. In the large Sabbath-school the lessons have been from the Gospel of John, the lessons being first prepared and thoroughly studied by all the teachers. The Sabbath congregation numbers usually from 600 to 700, and the whole Protestant community a thousand souls.

Much interest is now felt in their Home Missionary Society, organized last February. The people are very poor, so poor that some do not have a sufficiency of food, and that even of the coarsest kind, still they wish to do what they can for the advancement of Christ's Kingdom. In Sept. they sent out two men to go from village to village, preaching and sowing the good seed of the Word. They visited twelve villages, containing 4000 Armenian souls, not forty of whom are able to read. What a work it will be to educate these and teach them the truth as it is in Jesus! They have also two other men, laboring permanently in separate villages.

And now, dear friends, in conclusion, may I not ask that you will occasionally write to our church or Sabbath-school here. I can assure you it would excite much interest and do much good. And may I not specially ask that you will pray for the outpouring of God's Spirit upon this people. When you meet in the Sabbath-school, in the Monthly Concert, in the Sanctuary, when you bow around the Throne of Grace, in your homes, forget not to pray for Marash and Christ's flock here.

Thanking you again for your kindness, and hoping you will never cease to pray for us and our people here, I remain,

Fraternally Yours,
GEORGE H WHITE.

Another letter, written in Turkish, by the native preacher, (acting pastor of the church) at Marash, Rev. Baron Avedis, and one from Rev. Mr. White, which accompanied the above, speak very encouragingly of the state of things at Marash. On the 13th January their congregation at noon and in the afternoon, numbered 730 and 683. During the Week of Prayer a prayer meeting was held every evening a little before sunset, attended by about 500 persons. At Women's meeting, Friday noon, 180.

REVIVAL IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The London *News of the Churches* published an address delivered by the Rev. Professor Hofmeyer, of the Dutch Reformed Church in Cape Colony giving an account of a remarkable revival of religion which has taken place in certain large districts—Tulbagh, Worcester, &c.

TO THE SEEKER AFTER CHRIST.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

Are there no lenger any inquirers in our congregations? Amid the financial anxieties are there none anxious about their souls? Amid the civil commotions about saving the Union, or saving the cause of freedom, is there no awakened sinner crying out, "What shall *I* do to be saved from the wrath to come?" We do not doubt that among the tens of thousands who sit weekly around *The Independent*—as round a well-spread table—there must be many who are even now seeking after Christ. To make this search successful, two or three things must not be forgotten.

1. Remember, then, my anxious friend, in the first place, that simply *to feel* anxious is not enough. You may have great depth and intensity of feeling; it may sometimes amount to agony. If that feeling is the legitimate contrition of a conscience awakened to the enormity of sin, thank God for it. But do not be content with mere feeling. Tears never yet saved a soul. Hell is full of weepers weeping over lost opportunities, perhaps over the rejection of an offered Saviour. Your Bible does not say, weep and be saved It says, believe and be saved. *Faith is better than feeling.* Even faith in the abstract is not enough; without "work," without *action*, faith is dead. "The devils believe and tremble." There is not an atheist, no! nor an indifferent trifler, in the world of woe. The devils believe, but they do not obey God or love God. You must *obey* as well as believe. Begin, then, to practice on your first promptings of duty. Try to walk; if not able to walk, then creep; but do not lie still, vainly longing to be a Christian, without trying to be a Christian. Do not wait for more emotion. Act out your present feelings. Begin to please Christ. We will not dictate what it shall be; but let us ask a suggestive question or two. Have you ever prayed with your family? Or if you have no family, have you ever prayed with your room-mate? Try it. No matter if there is some staring, or even some smiling. People sometimes smile to keep from crying. You need to pray where your prayer will do yourself good at the same time that it does others good. Have you an intimate friend or kinsman that is yet living without God? Then take him by the hand and invite him to Christ. Helping others you will help yourself. And it is well to begin practicing the generosities of the Gospel at once. Christ will rejoice in the honor you bring to him by trying to lead a sinner unto him.

Do you owe an old debt that was outlawed long ago? [illegible] your conscience clamorously paying it up in full Let him see that you are beginning to practice that divine code which says, "Owe no man anything—but love." In some way, and in every possible way, crystallize your religious feelings into religious acts. You never will be saved by works; but let us tell you most solemnly that you never will be saved *without works*. You must "keep the commandments," or the love of Christ cannot be within you.

2. Do not ask God to save you precisely as he has saved some others of whom you have read or heard. Do not judge your feelings by theirs. Judge yourself by the Bible, and do not say, "Why am I not wrought upon just as my friend A——was?" "Why do I not get those views of Christ which Mr. B——has?" God is a sovereign, and will save you in his own way—not in yours. He no more requires you to pass through the same experience with A——and B——, then he requires you to look like them or to dress like them. His command is—*repent and believe on Christ.* Are you honestly and prayerfully struggling to do that? Then you are beginning to have a spiritual experience of your own; and one of its beauties will be that it resembles exactly no other human experience under the sun. Oh, how rich God is! He does not need to copy himself. He loveth to please his own sovereign skill. Some hearts he opens with the gentlest touch of his love; others he pryeth open with the heavy bar of arousing judgments. Some sinners are sweetly and quietly won to Christ; others are driven to him through the hail-storm of threatenings and the thunderings of an upbraiding conscience. Spurgeon pithily remarks, "When the lofty palm of Ceilan puts forth its flower, the sheath bursts with a report which echoes through the forest, but thousands of other plants of equal beauty open in the morning, and the very dew drops bear no sound; so many souls blossom into grace and the world hears neither whirlwind nor moral hurricane."

3. Let me entreat you not to be discouraged if your seachings after the Saviour do not bring an immediate assurance of pardon and of peace. Christ parried the Syrophenician woman's entreaties in order to test the sincerity of her faith. If a heart's happy hope were gained too easily, it might be valued too lightly. Give not up, my friend! if every hour were required to be spent in the search for Jesus until your dying day. But no such protracted experience need be yours. I fear that you do not grasp the full meaning of God's permission to come "with *boldness*" to the throne of grace. Ask what you want and *all* you want. You are a stranger at the door of the Great King. The King's Son is ready himself to take in your petition, and intercede with his Almighty Father for you, and to press your suit. Despair never saved a sinner yet. We are "saved by hope." You lose everything by discouragement and retreat. You gain everything by pressing on. Suppose that Columbus, when whithin a few leagues of the West Indies, had yielded to despair, and sailed homewards. It was the *last league sailed over* that gave immortality to him, and a new continent to civilization. So it will be the last decisive step of surrendering your whole soul to Christ that unlocks to you the eternal glories of the heavenly inheritance.

I will not insult you by hinting even that you are not to be deterred by fear of ridicule. Only a fool is thus pushed back by a straw. He who is more afraid of the empty laugh of a trifler than he is of the indignant frown of a holy God, surely deserves to be cast off for ever. There is but one way to manage the nettle of ridicule; touch it timidly and it shall prick thee, but grasp it with a firm hand it crushes into a handful of down. Those who laugh at you to-day will love you to-morrow, when they see you are too earnest to be trifled with.

4. Our last brief counsel is to *cherish the Holy Spirit.* He may be visiting you for the last time. His agency is indispensable. If he leaves you, you are lost. You need him to conquer your stubborn will, to change your affections from hatred to love of God, and to purify the heart. He may be easily grieved. Quench not the Spirit. Incidents to illustrate this danger are never out of place and the following touching narrative has just met my eye. It fell from the lips of a faithful minister now in heaven. Said he:

"During a revival of religion in Yale College, several years ago, two young men were awakened at the same time. One of them had been remarkably correct in his general deportment, and was amiable in his disposition; the other was a wild, frolicsome, sportive youth. As they walked one evening, they agreed to call upon the professor of theology and make known to him their anxiety, and seek advice. They came to the gate, when the amiable young man leaned over the fence and said, 'I believe I won't go in; I don't know as it will do me any good.' His companion replied, 'You can do as you please; but, for myself, I feel that I need all the counsel that men of experience can give; I am resolved to go in.' Here they parted. The former passed on. He smothered the flame in his own breast, and shrunk from the cross and from Christian counsel. He was soon found to be declining, not only in religious feeling, but in correctness of moral deportment; and before the time to graduate arrived, he had wandered so far as to be expelled from the college for immortality; he sunk rapidly in vice, went to the West Indies, and there died, not long after, a miserable sot. The other went in, opened his heart, and received direction in the way of life. He soon found peace in believing, entered the ministry, and *now stands before you*, a redeemed sinner, saved by grace."

Lay down this paper, inquiring friend, and betake yourself to prayer. Delay not an hour. On the delay of an hour—so insult[illegible] enough to sink a soul. Life and death are set before you. Nothing is more certain than the uncertainty of human life. To-morrow you may be wrapped in your shroud, and your spirit be summoned to the presence of its God. What thou doest, do quickly.

MINISTERS' SALRIES.—At a recent meeting of the Congregational Union at Aberdeen, Scotland, the subject of ministers' salaries being up, Rev. Dr. Alexander of Edinburg, said:

I am ready without beating about the bush to say that we are all underpaid for what we do. I was talking lately with a business man—a successful merchant. It was about the time bishops were getting made, and we talked about their incomes. He said to me, 'And if it is a fair question, what do you get?, I told him. 'Well,' he answered, 'is that all you get?' 'Yes; and, compared with what many of my brethren get, it is pretty fair.' And what do you do for that?' I said t would enlighten him upon this: 'In the first place, I compose and write what would be fully two pretty thick octave volumes; about as much as any literary man bending over his pen thinks of doing, and more than some do, in a year. In the next place, I have to do as much speaking every week as a lawyer at the bar in good practice. Then, in the third place, to do as much visiting as a surgeon in average practice would do. And, in the next place, I think I write as many letters as many of you great merchants du. 'Well,' he said, 'is yours an extraordinary case?' I said, 'Not at all; a man's duties correspond with his sphere, but many of my brethren do as much, some of them perhaps a little more.,' 'Well,' he said again, 'they may say as much as they please about ministers getting too much for their work, but none of us would do half your work, for four times your pay.'

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF IRELAND.—The *Irish Times* estimates the present population of Ireland at 5,950,000 souls and adds:—

"From various causes emigration has chiefly taken place among the Roman Catholic portion of the people, and the number of those who profess the Roman Catholic Creed has annually diminished. On the fairest calculation, it would appear that of the 5,950,000, not more than 3,450,000 are Roman Catholics the remaining 2,500,000 being Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, &c., all classed under the generic name Protestant."

ROMAN CATHOLIC TESTIMONY FOR THE BIBLE.—A Roman Catholic periodical of Paris, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, thus discourses: "Much much may be said on Protestant diversities and sects, but one fact remains certain: it is, that nations where the Bible circulates and is read, have preserved a strong, deep, and enduring religious faith; while in countries where it is unknown, one is obliged to deplore a moral superficiality and want of principles for which a splended uniformity of rites cannot componsate. Theologians discuss on certain passages, on the authenticity of such and such texts; what are such misteries, compared to the healthful and pure atmosphere which the Bible spreads wherever it is read, whether in low or elevated classes?"

For the Children.

A LITTLE THING.

A CHILD'S SONG.

I am but a little thing;
Can my feeble cry,
Piercing through creation's din,
Reach the vaulted sky?

I am but a little thing,
As a mote might be,
Floating in a cloud of dust,
To eternity.

I am but a little thing,
As a grain of sand,
Lost amid the countless grains,
Of old ocean's strand.

Hush, my heart! Little things
Thou canst not define;
God alone can tell if works,
Great or small, be thine.

He who rolls the worlds above,
Sees the sparrow fall,
Clothes the lilies of the field,
Loves and cares for all.

He has given thy work to thee,
Though we cannot tell
How great it be,—it matters not,
Only do it well.

A CHILD'S FAITH

"How sweet it is, my child,
To live by simple faith;
Just to believe that God will do
Exactly as he saith."

"Does faith mean to believe
That God will surely do
Exactly what he says, mamma,
Just as I know that you

"A SOFT ANSWER."—I have a sweet, merry-hearted little friend of five summers, with a smile like the sunshine, and we call her by the pet name of Birdie. Her little heart loves all things bright and pure, and many are the questions she asks about God and heaven.

One day Birdie got vexed about something that didn't happen quite to suit her, and a young aunt of hers won her back to pleasantness by telling her how much better soft words sounded; and to make her remember this, she taught her the text, 'A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger."

Little Birdie thought this a most beautiful text, and whenever she happened to get peevish, the words, 'A soft answer,' were sure to win back smiles. So, you see, Birdie learned from the Bible, and it helped her to be good, she was governed by Bible rules.

But my little friend wanted to help others, too. She was visiting a family who loved her very much, and would rather hear her prattling tones, than the sweetest song-bird they ever listened to. When one, with whom she is an especial favorite, spoke rather hastily, Birdie remembering her text, clinging close to his side, in her simple, earnest way she whispered, 'A soft answer.' The sweet little pleader's words could not be disregarded, Though a little one, her influence was powerful.

THE FIRST LESSON.—Cora is an adopted child. The kind lady who took her from a home of poverty and distress, has no children of her own, but Cora has already filled any place that may have been vacant in her heart.

Mrs. M. finding that Cora knew very little about heavenly things, undertook to teach her about God and his attributes.

"God is everywhere, Cora," said Mrs M., "he sees you all the time, and knows just what you are doing."

"Can he see in the kitchen?" asked Cora somewhat astonished.

"Yes."

"Can he see in the trunk-room? the darkest place she could think of.

"Yes." The little listener though seriously impressed, was not thoroughly convinced.

Later in the evening, Cora and her mama were seated on the front stoop enjoying the cool breeze.

"O! ma!" said Cora suddenly, as though just impressed with an idea. "I know why God can see everything, those are his eyes;" pointing to the stars, which had previously attracted Mrs. M.'s attention by their number and brilliancy. J. P.

[*S. S. Times.*

CHILDREN STILL ASKING FOR PRAYER.—Such requests as the following are sent into nearly every meeting:

'A little boy, aged ten years, earnestly desires the prayers of God's people, that he may be a Christian.'

Another is as follows: 'I am a little girl ten years old. I wish you to pray for *me*, and for my brother, who is seven years old, and for my little sister, who is four, that we may all be made the children of the Lord Jesus, our Saviour.'

Still another: 'Two little children in the meeting to-day earnestly desire your prayers, that God would change their hearts *now*—*this very hour.* For this do pray. We are anxious little children.'

Such letters and requests as these show how Christ is moving and inclining the hearts of children to himself.

Many requests also come from Sunday-school teachers for prayer, that their classes may be converted. Some of these state that the Lord is doing a great work in the Sunday-schools.—*N. Y. Intelligencer.*

WHAT WE CAN NEVER CATCH.—Children' what is it that you can never catch, even if you were to chase after it, as quick as possible, with the swiftest horse in the world?

You can never catch the word that has once gone out of your lips.

Once spoken, it is out of your power; do your best, you can never recall it.

Therefore, take care what you say, for 'In the multitude of words there wanteth not sin; but he that refraineth his lips, is wise.' Proverbs x. 19.

SKATING ON WEAK ICE.

A STORY FOR BOYS.

"MOTHER," exclaimed Willy Temple as he ran into her room one morning, where she was quietly engaged in sewing, rattling in his hand a pair of bright, new skates—"Mother, can't I go skating on the pond to-day? Tom, and Dick, and the other boys are waiting for me, and we are going to have a splendid time."

"I'm afraid, Willy, that the ice isn't streng enough yet," answered Mrs. Temple, looking up.

"Oh! yes it is, mother!" said Willy, eagerly. 'The boys were skating on it yesterday."

'But you know, my son the weather has been very warm for several days, and the ice cannot be very thick, so I think you bad better wait a little longer before you take your new skates to the pond. There will be plenty of cold weather before long, and there will be no danger on the ice. You must not go on the pond to-day."

'But, mother,' pleaded Willy, with disappointed looks, 'can't I go down and see the boys skate? I'll promise not to go on the ice, if you will only let me go with them.'

'Well, Willy,' replied his mother, 'you can go if you will promise me that you will keep off the pond, and be back home before dark."

'Yes, mother, I will,' answered Willy, as he ran joyfully to meet his companions, leaving his new skates behind him. They soon reached the pond, where they found a great many men and boys gliding to and fro on its smooth surface, some darting swiftly forward, others skating backwards, and some engaged in gracefully cutting figures on the ice, to the delight of the crowd of lookers-on who stood on the banks. The ice, however, was quite soft, and so weak that many were afraid to venture upon it; in many places there were wide cracks across its surface, and some portions of it were overflowed by water.

It was a gay and exciting scene to Willy, and as he stood on the bank, surveying it with satisfaction and pleasure, be forgot for a time his own disappointment in not being permitted to join the skaters; but when he saw the boys who bad accompanied him buckling on their skates in great glee and gliding off in every direction, he began to think that his mother must have been mistaken about the strength of the ice, and that if she had really known how strong it was, she would have given him permission to skate upon it. He was continually urged by the other boys to come on the pond. They offered to lend him their skates, and assured him that the ice was strong enough, and that there was no danger, but Willy shook his head, and remained on the bank.

How many boys would have yielded to the temptation!

Many would have reasoned thus: "Mother thought perhaps that there was danger, but she did not know how strong the ice is, and if she was here and could see how mistaken she is, she would certainly not object to my enjoying myself with the rest."

Suddenly, in the midst of the general enjoyment, the cry was heard that some one had broken in! Many, in their alarm, hastened to the shore, while others ran to the rescue. The ice in one spot had proved too weak. One of the skaters had broken through into water ten feet deep, and was now struggling in the midst of broken fragments of ice, and loudly calling for help.

It was one of Willy's companions who had gone upon the ice against the express commands of his father. Some were pressing forward, and vainly endeavoring to rescue the drowning boy; but the ice gave way beneath their weight. Several were themselves precipitated into the water, and the danger of remaining on the pond was apparent.

The ice was breaking up. The panic became universal. The struggling boy was left, as each one sought to provide for his own safety.

Poor fellow! he sank at length for the last time, and his body was not recovered until the next day.

With a sad heart, Willy, who had witnessed this calamity from the shore, returned to his home, thankful that he had been kept out of danger, and bad been able to resist temptation. Had he disobeyed his mother, the fate of his companion might have been his own.

'Honor thy father and thy mother,' by the strictest obedience to their will, and you will enjoy the reward not only in this world, but through eternity.

READING THE SKY.—'Come here, Patty,' said uncle Philip; 'and come here Peter. You have read your books, and now I will teach you how to read the sky.'

'When the sky is clear, it says, 'Love God;' when it is stormy, it says, 'Fear God;' when it is lit up with the sun, it says, 'Praise God;' and when one part is clear and sbining, and another 'part cloudy, then it says, 'Love God, fear God, and praise God,' all at the same time.'

Little Patty said she would read the sky every day; but Peter said if she did, she would be sure now and then to read it wrong She would fear God when she ought to love him.

'Never mind that,' said uncle Philip; 'never mind that, Patty; for you cannot be much wrong while you love, or fear, or praise God.'—*Christian Index.*

Little Jane was sent to the market to sell yarn, the purchaser overpaid her, she did not discover this till she reached home; when she said, 'Mother, the merchant has paid me too much, but it would be wrong of me to keep it:' she went immediately in search of the man and returned him the extra payment.

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Christian Mirror.

No. 96 Middle Street, Portland, Maine.

"If I forget thee, O, Jerusalem, let my Right Hand forget her Cunning."

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAR. 12, 1861.

THE SINS OF THE NATION.

We make these extracts from a Fast-Day Sermon, delivered by an Arkansas minister.

The *great sin* of our nation consists in not recognizing God as the God of this nation, and the author and preserver of all our blessings. It could easily be shown that almost all our other sins have their origin here. Hence this is the *great sin* of our nation.

In the midst of our prosperity, and the rapid rise of our nation to take its place among the first nations of the earth, we have become proud and boastful, as if God had not given us our blessings.—Like the proud King of Babylon, we have boasted, "Is not this great Babylon that I have built for the house of the kingdom, by the might of my power, and for the honor of my majesty."

In our national Congress it has been publicly declared, that, "as a nation, we know no God and no religion."

In the formation of the Constitutions of the new States, and new Constitutions for the older States, there has been a steady effort made to exclude from these Constitutions the very idea of God and religion. In the formation of the Constitution of the State of New York, it has been declared, by a professor of religion who was prominent in its formation, that they had carefully guarded against using any expression, or word, from which it "might be inferred that such a fact as the Christian religion had ever existed." In the Constitutions of two of our new States there are clauses which are really in hostility to the Christian religion. See *Princeton Review*, 1859, page 677.

These facts, and a thousand others of similar import, show a steady progressive tendency to banish the idea of God and religion from our government, and establish infidelity in its stead; not that this is the design of many, but it is and will be the inevitable result. Of late years our State and national Legislatures have exhibited great fears of danger from any connection of the State with religion, so much so as to refuse even protection to the religious portion of the people in the exercise of their rights, whilst irreligion and infidelity, clamorous for their rights, have been respected, favored and caressed, even at the expense of the religious and law-abiding portions of the community. Legislators have expressed great fears of Christianity, which is the *only safeguard* of our liberties, whilst the thousand and one forms of infidelity, wickedness and licentiousness, which are the *certain destroyers* of our liberties, have been favored, fostered and licensed. In short, Christianity is treated as the enemy of our country, whilst infidelity and wickedness are embraced as its friends. * * * *

But how are we to blame in this matter? I answer: In elevating to office men who fear not God nor regard men, in preference to those of a good moral and religious character; and this merely because they belonged to our party in politics. It is a fact well known, that in many portions of our country the leading minds in conventions, to nominate candidates, are the most immoral and profligate; town loungers who have nothing else to do. These dictate to the sober, substantial portions of the community whom they are to vote for; and because they are the party candidates, all who belong to the party must vote with their party, whether the candidates be good or bad, moral or immoral. No wonder God is angry with us!

* * No wonder the land mourns. God's word reveals the true cause of our troubles at the present time. It declares, "When the wicked beareth rule the people mourn."

Long since, the political watchword became, "To the victors belong the spoils." Political aspirants scrambled for office as if these offices were created, not for the wholesome government and protection of the people, but for the personal benefit of office-holders; and these offices were kept in store for the benefit of the faithful, and bestowed with a careful hand upon those who had rendered good service in obtaining a party triumph. Such are some of the ways in which good men, and qualified, have been thrust from the places of trust and power, and these places filled by men who have at heart their own personal aggrandizement, far more than the good of the country. Men who make politics their trade, and who could see their beloved country torn into fragments and utterly degraded and ruined, if they could but ride and stand on its ruins.—To this there are honorable exceptions. No wonder God is angry with this nation!

We are to blame in conceding to the demand of wicked men, that the laws of men are often better and wiser than the laws of God, when these laws relate to the same thing. The principle upon which our legislators make laws is to devise, enact and execute what appears to *man* to be best, without paying any regard to what God demands, and often in open opposition to God's plain commands. Such are many of our State laws relating to violations of the fourth, sixth and seventh commands in the decalogue.

The desecration of the Sabbath has been one of the great crying sins of our land. Our government has long since decided that *it*, and not *God*, is to be the judge of what is man's duty and interest with regard to keeping the Sabbath. It has publicly and authoritatively treated God's command, to keep holy the Sabbath day, as if it were a mere regulation of a religious sect, and this sect strongly tinctured with fanaticism. It really compels hundreds and thousands of its citizens to violate, constantly and habitually, this holy day of God; whilst hundreds and thousands more are disturbed in their attempt to keep it holy; and a whole nation of people are strongly tempted to violate this fourth command of God by the running of Sunday mails, and other services in obedience to government orders. See with what indignation, contempt and manwisdom our government treated a petition, from law-abiding citizens, to stop the Sunday mails! What is a law of God in comparison of the great benefits derived from the undelayed transmission of the mails? argued these wise politicians; thus treating God's wisdom with contempt, and setting at defiance even God himself.

Again: God's law demands that whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed. That is, the murderer must die for his crime; but our modern legislators claim to be *more merciful* than God, and either let the murderer go free, or impose some light penalty not feared at all. Thus the innocent are made to suffer, and the guilty escape to murder more innocents. How truly does God's word declare, "The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." God's law punishes the guilty and protects the innocent.

Again: God's law demands that the marriage bond be not severed except for one cause. But men, claiming to be wiser than God, enact that it may be severed for any cause whatever. Thus our laws are often in open opposition to those God has given us; our law-makers claim to be wiser than God; on our statute books are standing declarations to that effect; and too often Christians are found unconsciously conceding to this wicked, presumptuous claim. No wonder our country is on the very verge of ruin, with such wicked laws, and such wicked men as rulers; no wonder God is angry! * *

We have sinned by indulging a worldly spirit; by conformity to the customs, fashions, sinful amusements and practices of the world; professed Christians engaging in, and contending for these things which the world claims its as own, and declares to be inconsistent with religion.

We have sinned by a haste to be rich, serving mammon more than God; by a madness after the wealth, the pleasures and honors of the world, violating God's laws to obtain them, and neglecting God's worship and service to enjoy them. Look throughout the length and breadth of our land, and we see the sad spectacle of the church being led by the world, when its duty is to lead the world. The church is set as the light of the world, but it has put out its own light, and followed the darkness of the world and called it light! No wonder God is angry!

Y. M. C. A.—Rev. Mr. Burgess, of St. Luke's Church, delivered an Address before the Young Men's Christian Association last Sabbath evening. It was founded on Job 20: 11. "His bones were full of the sins of his youth, which shall lie down with him in the dust." This is the rule of God. Our youth must honor religion if we would have old age honor it. His rule is special; His Providence particular—making the sins of youth to reach even beyond repentance, binding a chain around the elect of the Lord. Each stage of life prepares for another. Mortality is shaping immortality. The iniquities of youth overlap the strength of manhood and repose of age. The Address contained some strong and striking pictures of the effect of sinful indulgencies in youth—of memory to photograph, and of conscience to judge. It was an earnest appeal to the young of the Association, in view, not of what they might escape but, what they would receive to break with the world and follow Christ. The Address was eminently practical and appropriate, and suggested by the season of [illegible] which is now in progress.

Martha Washington Society.—Rev. Mr. Frothingham lectured before this Society, on Sunday evening last, in Park St. Church. Text: I Cor. ix: 25.—"Temperato in all things." The preacher, passed in brief review the advance and retrograde movement of the temperance cause, during the last few years. He attributed the remarkable reflux of public sentiment on the subject, to obstacles and embarrassments which the movement was not prepared to meet, some of which it could not forsee. Among the most embarrassing, if not the gravest of these obstacles was the doctrine of "Moderation," so eloquently urged by the enemies, and even by mistaken friends of the cause. In virtue and vice there can be no excess, no moderation. But between these extremes is a broad middle ground, the proper field of temperance. The speaker considered that the natural use of intoxicating liquors is confined to the Arts and Medicine. The taking of them merely for pleasure is an abuse; the consequences of which he graphically sketched. The arguments on the other side were referred to—especially that derived from the seal of approval set by our Lord upon wine, at the marriage feast at Cana. The preacher confessed he had never seen this objection fairly answered. To him it seemed that the point of the story lay, not in the wine at all, but in Christ's showing his pleasure in social happiness, to reprove the asceticism of the Pharisees. Drunkenness was not a vice of the Jewish nation. Therefore it was altogether different from what it would be in our time with our peculiarities of wine and people.

Foreign Flowers.—We are in receipt of early blossoms from Louisiana—as fresh and fragrant as before their habitat was placed out of the Union—they have remained loyal to their constitution—may this spring show the State as true to its first love.

Glaciers.—The interesting work of Tyndall on the subject of Glaciers, referred to in our Spirit of the Reviews has been recently republished by Messrs Tucknor & Fields, Boston.

Personal Liberty Law.—The bill to repeal the Personal Liberty law pronounced unconstitutional by the Justices of the Supreme Court, was passed to be engrossed Friday afternoon, in the Senate, after a long debate, by a vote of 17 to 10

It is stated that Hon. J.J. Crittenden will visit Boston, in compliance with an invitation from the city government. Would it not be a good idea, for our city government, or our citizens, to invite him to visit Portland? His noble efforts in behalf of the Union merit such a mark of approbation.—*Argus*.

The New York Syrian Relief Committee have closed their formal labors. They have received $28,923.82. The contributions from this country, sent through other agencies, they estimate at $5000.

Fast Day in Massachusetts.—Thursday, April 4, has been appointed as the annual day of fasting and prayer in Massachusetts.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Fellow Citizens of the United States:—

In compliance with a custom as old as the government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office. I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

INTERFERENCE WITH SLAVERY.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their permanent peace and security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension.

Indeed the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you.

I do but quote from one of those speeches, when I declare that I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists.

I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them: and, more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext as, the greatest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the now incoming administration. I add that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause: as cheerfully to one section as to another.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

There is much controversy about the delivering up fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions: "No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law givers is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as much as to any other. To the proposition then that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous. Now if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not [illegible] unanimity frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath.

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or by State authority; but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done; and should any one in any case be content that his oath should go unkept in a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?

Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not in any case surrendered as a slave: and might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guaranties that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

HOW HE REGARDS HIS OATH

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules; and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils and generally with great success. Yet with all this scope for precedent I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty.

THREATENED DISRUPTION.

A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted.

I hold that in contemplation of universal law, and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if it not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again, if the United States be not a Government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it as a contract be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it. One party to a contract may violate it, break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that, in legal contemplation, the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history to the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in fact by the Articles of Association in 1774.

It was matured and continued by the declaration of independence in 1776. It was further matured and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of confederation in 1778, and finally in 1787.

RIGHT OF SECESSION.

One of the declared objects for ordaining and and establishing the Constitution was to form a more perfect Union; but if destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union—that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary, or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

EXECUTION OF THE LAWS.

I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this, I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withold the requisition, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary.

I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union, that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority.

The power confided to me will be used to hold occupy and posses the property and places belonging to the Government, and collect the duties on imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.

Where hostility to the United Satces in any interior territory shall be so great and so universal as to prevent the competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among people that object; while the strict legal right may exist for the government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating, and as nearly impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices. The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union as far as possible.

The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope to a peaceful solution of the national trouble and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny, but if there should be such I need address no word to them.

To those however, who really love the Union may I not speak? Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our National fabric, with all its benefits, its memories and its hopes, would it not be well to ascertain precisely why we do it?

Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from? Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake?

All profess to be content in the Union if all Constitutional rights can be maintained.—Is it true, then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not.

Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written Constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution; certainly would, if such right were a vital one; but such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmatives and negatives, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them; but no organic law can ever be framed with a peculiar provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration; no foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain, express provisions for all possible questions.

Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or by State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our Constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities.

If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the government must cease. There is no other alternative for continuing the government, then acquiescence on one side or the other.

If a minority in such a case will secede, rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority.

For instance, why may not any portion of a new Confederacy a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as a portion of the present Union now claims to secede from it?

All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union, as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession? Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy.

A majority, held in restraint by Constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinion and sentiment, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism.

Unanimity is impossible; the rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form, is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit. While they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the government, and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government upon vital questions, affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own masters, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the court or the judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink, to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself.

The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before.

The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them.

A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country can not do this; they cannot but remain face to face and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them.

Is it possible then to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws?

Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and, when after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.

This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their Constitutional right of amending or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendment, I fully recognize the authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor, rather than oppose, a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the Convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take a proposition originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that, holding such a provision to now [illegible] tion to its being made express and irrevocable.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also if they choose, but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world in our present differences? Is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of nations will, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal—the American people.

By the frame of the Government under which we live, the same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain virtue and vigilance, no Administration of any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and on the sensitive point the laws of your own framing under it; while the new administration has no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in this dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action.

Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect, and defend it.

I am loth to close. We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies, though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic call of memory stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chords of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

The Cabinet.—For Secretary of State—William H. Seward, of New York.

For Secretary of the Treasury—Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.

For Secretary of War—Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

For Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welles, of Connecticut.

For Postmaster General—Montgomery Blair, of Maryland.

For Secretary of the Interior—Caleb B. Smith of Indiana.

For Attorney General—Edward Bates, of Missouri.

SPIRIT OF THE REVIEWS.

FORBES AND TYNDALL ON THE ALPS AND THEIR GLACIERS.

(*Edinburgh.*)

The movement and structure of glaciers have for a long time attracted the attention of scientific men. Their movement, as the most noticeable feature was first theorized. To account for the movement of vast masses of seemingly solid materials, two explanations occurred to those who first attempted to reason on the subject. The earliest of these was that of Scheuchzer of Zurich, the first scientific explorer of the Swiss Alps.

Water expands in the act of freezing. The surface of glaciers is in summer constantly traversed by streamlets derived from the melting of the superficial ice or snow, and water is thus constantly infused into the fissures and minuter crevices of the glacier. When the temperature falls this water freezes, and in so doing, as was thought, must cause the glacier to expand. Unable to move in other directions it advances down the valley.—Of the many objections to this theory two are conclusive. The motion of glaciers is most rapid in warm weather, when the ice is melting, not in cold weater when the water might be supposed to freeze;—and in point of fact, the infiltrated water *does not freeze*, even in winter, beyond a slight depth below the surface.

The next conjecture as to the cause of glacier motion was published nearly a century later by Gruner. This theory acquired some weight when it was adopted, enlarged, and expounded by Saussure. All glaciers send forth from their lower end torrents, sometimes large rivers, which are seen to escape from under the ice, and it seemed natural to conclude that the larger portion of this water is supplied by the melting of the under surface of the glacier, owing to the heat of the earth with which it comes in contact. As all glaciers rest upon slopes, their immense weight must constantly urge them downward, but this tendency is resisted by the roughness of their beds and the varying form of the channels through which they advance. So they might remain fixed, gravity being counterbalanced by friction were it not for the constant melting of those portions in contact with the resisting surfaces of rock, the inevitable effect of which must be to cause them to slide forward on their bed. The advocate of this theory himself supplied its most unanswerable objection (though apparently unwitting) in his description of a glacier, which, he says, in issuing from the great circus surrounded by granite cliffs where it originates, is first narrowed in descending through a gorge, and then expands as the bounding walls recede, till its lower part spreads out in the form of a fan. Such a change of form is plainly inconsistent with the idea of a glacier's advancing merely by sliding on its bed. This theory, however, still holds a certain place among the speculations that have united to form a true interpretation of glacier motion. A glacier *does slide* upon its bed, and the melting of its lower surface is *one of the means* by which it is enabled to do so.

The third theory is that of an English professor, Forbes. Improving upon the suggestions of Agassiz as to practical observations, Prof. Forbes established his head quarters upon the shore of the Mer de Glace, and armed with the necessary instruments for enforcing his inquiry, propounded the queries which were to reveal the secret of glacier mechanism. In the course of a single week he had measured accurately the motion of the surface of the Mer de Glace at a number of different points, and had thereby laid secure grounds for inferring the law of glacier motion. Important consequences followed directly from these observations. 1. The motion of glaciers is *continuous*, and sensibly uniform during short periods. 2. The velocity is somewhat retarded at night and during cold weather. 3. The central part moves more rapidly than the sides in all parts of the glacier. 4. The rate of motion is not uniform through the length of the same glacier; but varies with the inclination of the bed and the width of the channel through which it moves. Subsequent observations of Prof. Forbes established three additional propositions. 5. The increase in the rate of motion in passing from the side toward the center of the glacier is continuous; so that a series of points fixed in a straight line across the surface is gradually bent into a curved line, by the onward motion of the glacier 6. The surface of the glacier moves more rapidly than the middle, and the middle more rapidly than the bottom. 7. The advance of a glacier is not suspended, but only somewhat retarded, during winter. The unavoidable inferences from these observations are: A glacier *does not move* as a rigid body, whose parts retain their relative position during their onward progress, it does not move by dilitation, or the expansion of the substance of the ice in the direction of least resistance; it *does move* after the manner of semi-fluid or viscous substances. In Prof. Forbes' own words, '*A glacier is an imperfect fluid, or a viscous body, which is urged down slopes of a certain inclination by the mutual pressure of its parts.* This definition involves two different things—a mechanical theory, affirming the *law of glacier motion*; and a physical theory respecting the *nature of the substance of which the glacier is composed.* The mechanical theory has for sometime been considered established; but the physical theory still continues to excite discussion among the most competent judges. The Viscous Theory, however, held its ground until the appearance of Tyndall and Huxley's memoir in 1857.

These authors were the first to point out the bearing upon glacier theories of a peculiar quality of ice which was unknown because unnoticed until Faraday drew attention to it in 1850. When two surfaces of moist ice are brought into contact they become firmly connected together by the freezing of the film of water between them. When Prof. Tyndall visited the Alps in 1856, it occurred to him that in this new property of ice rested the explanation of the seeming inconsistency between the law of glacier motion established by Forbes and the obvious physical qualities of ice. He experimented upon ordinary compact ice, and found that under the hydraulic press he could mould it into any form he pleased. He squeezed a lump of ice into the form of a cup, and bent a straight bar of clear ice in the form of a half-circle. If all these changes can be effected in compact ice by pressure causing *fracture* and *regelation*, the same process must take place still more easily on a great scale in the laboratory of Nature. Glacier ice is not compact, but penetrated by air-bubbles, and traversed by cracks of various dimensions. The enormous weight of the mass causes the ice to yield at the points where the strain is greatest; new fissures are developed; but in the shifting of adjoining portions, the sides of previously existing fissures are brought into contact, and instantly freeze together, and thus, by the continued repetition of this process, the huge mass of the glacier is gradually moulded to the form of the channel through which it advances. Glacier ice is therefore properly termed *plastic* but not *viscous*, since it has been proved that glacier ice is incapable of being stretched to the extent that is required in the ordinary progress of a glacier.

It has been observed that when the motion of the glacier is such as to require that a given portion of ice should yield as much as one thousandth part of its own length in twenty-four hours, it is unable to do so, and the crevasse which is formed is the visible expression of this inability.

One of the most interesting of recent discoveries connected with ice is that of Mr. James Thompson of Belfast. He first started the theory which was afterward verified, that pressure applied to ice must lower its freezing point, in direct proportion to the amount of pressure. If ice is compressed when very near its melting point, the degree of heat before not quite sufficient, will cause the liquefaction of the compressed ice; because, as ice *contracts* in liquifying, a smaller degree of heat suffices to melt it under pressure, since the pressure disposes its particles to enter into the new state.

This theory is particularly interesting in its bearing upon another topic of inquiry and discussion, the cause of the Veined Structure of Glacier Ice. Glacier ice is formed by the gradual consolidation of the snow which accumulates in the hollows or on the plateaux of high mountains. The masses of minute crystals that form the upper beds become fused together into small grains of transparent ice, forming what is called *neve*; as layer accumulates over layer, pressure begins to act, surfaces are brought into contact, and through the property of regelation the grains of ice freeze together, until the entire mass presses into a solid condition. But the newly formed ice encloses a quantity of air that previously rested in the interstices of the *neve*; this consisted of grains of ice, separated by spaces filled with air; while the glacier ice when first formed may be said to consist of bubbles of air separated by spaces filled with ice.—But descending from the upper region a new condition of the ice soon occurs. The white ice —white with multitudinous air-bubbles—is seen to be traversed by numerous parallel veins of clearer ice, more or less blue in color, and almost completely free from air-bubbles. Both the veins and spaces vary in breadth from a quarter of an inch to one or two inches This structure, though not universal, is seen on some glaciers throughout a large part of their entire extent, either on the upper surface, when this is washed clean by running water, or on the sides of newly opening crevasses. The surfaces, whose exposed edges form the veins, are usually nearly vertical; except near the edge, in the lower end of the glacier, where they dip at various angles toward its centre. Many theories were advanced to account for the veined structure, but our space forbids us to notice any but that of Prof. Tyndall, based upon the peculiar quality of ice brought to light by Mr. Thompson, which we have already given.

Suppose gradually increasing pressure applied to a mass of ice filled with air-bubbles. The ice is not of quite uniform composition. It contains some impurities, and the air-bubbles are not quite evenly distributed, nor similar in size or shape. At some point, therefore, pressure will operate in the mass most intensely; there liquifaction will begin; a cavity *will be* formed in the ice, and therein a minute portion of ice will pass into water. But the water occupies less space than when ice. However trifling the difference, the effect is the same as if a slight crack had been formed; the edges of such a crack are weak places, where the pressure must act more intensely because it is not evenly sustained at the point where water is already formed. For this reason, and also because molecular changes are most easily effected at surfaces where they have already begun, the crack will extend transversely, taking in its course a mass of air-bubbles before held apart by the surrounding ice, but now enabled to unite together by liquid connexion, and sooner or later to escape from their icy prison through some fissure communicating with the outer air. In this manner a vein partly liquid and freer from air than the surrounding ice, is formed, the immediate effect of which is to relieve from pressure the portion of ice at either side, which, therefore, remains unaltered. But since the whole pressure is not diminished, the relief afforded to some portion of the mass implies an increase of pressure somewhere else, and there, in consequence, a new vein is formed, and so on, until the veins extend as far as the pressure suffices to liquify portions of the ice. Whatever water, however, is formed in these incipient veins is colder than ordinary ice; the moment the pressure is removed, which alone enables it to retain its fluid condition, it will return to the state of ice, and thus constitute a true blue vein. This theory, though not so complete as to leave no room for further inquiry, is more satisfactory than any previously advanced, and has solved the main difficulties of the problem.

"During the reign of Mary who died in 1588, a proclamation was issued that no person should wear shoes over two inches wide at the toes. The square toes held their sway till 1737."

"In 1817, when straw bonnets first became fashionable, or rather general, they were usually ornamented with bunches of artificial wheat or barley in the ear, which gave rise to the following lines from the pen of Miles Peter Andrews:"

"Who now of threatened famine dares complain,
When every female forehead teems with grain;
See how the wheat sheaves nod among the plumes,
Our barns are now transferred to drawing-rooms;
And husbands, who now indulge in active lives,
To fill their graneries, may thrash their wives."

The South.—Not only has Congress passed, by a two thirds vote, the Corwin amendment, which gives them all they claim in regard to interference with slavery in the States; but one of the closing acts of Congress was the organization of three new Territories—Colorado, Nevada and Dakotah—on Douglas' *Popular Sovereignty system*, there being no provision for the prohibition or protection of slavery, and thus the whole matter is left to the *people* of these territories, unless the claim be allowed that the decision of the Supreme Court protects the slaveholder in taking his slaves with him to the Territories. These territorial bills were passed after the Southern members had left, and the Republicans possessed a decided majority in the House.—*Boston Traveller.*

It is reported at Washington, that the English and French Governments have given official notice to the Government of the United States, that unless the Southern ports are under an actual blockade, they will not recognize it; that is, if only a paper blockade is initiated, they will protect their commerce in those ports.

The Diplomatic Corps, in full costume, paid an official visit to the President on Thursday. They were introduced by Secretary Seward. Mr. Figeniere, the Portugese Minister, delivered an address in French, a copy of which had been previously furnished. The President replied briefly and with much warmth, heartily reciprocating the kindly sentiments expressed. All the members of the Corps were then introduced, after which the Cabinet was severally introduced to the Corps. Mrs. Lincoln was subsequently presented, and for some minutes there was a general unrestrained social conversation.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

California dates to the 19th ult., report favorable accounts of planting operations: there is much more land sown with wheat than last year. Washington's birth day was to be celebrated at San Fransisco with great enthusiasm. Ship Moonlight had sailed for Hong Kong with specie and the remains of 100 deceased Chinamen!

The first week of the year was observed in the San Francisco churches in special prayer, and was blest with very special interest, which, it is hoped, may be the seed of great good.

It is now the fourth year since the California legislature proclaimed itself past praying for, by rejecting the service of chaplains.

Aa Shang, who signed the late treaty between China and the Allies, is a "returned Californian." This sudden rise of one of their yellow brethren has waked the attention of renegade Californians to the possible future of those barbarians whom they treat so indecently. Aa Shang doubt less has had his queue pulled many a time by boys and men in El Dorado!

Col. Ciprini, an Italian patriot of much note, has returned to California to spend his last days, bringing the rumor that his intimate friend, Garibaldi, has some idea of settling at last in California.

There has been a most extraordinary case of house-breaking in Honolulu, which seems to have passed unrebuked by the authorities. Rev. E. Corwin, having been out to tea, returned home to find that his furniture had been greatly disturbed but "before the intruders had secured their booty, they, from some cause were suddenly induced to depart, leaving a considerable amount of their own property behind them, consisting of a new set of parlor furniture!" What is more remarkable, Mr. Corwin writes that depredations of a similar nature, to the amount of seven hundred dollars, were committed at the same time and place, and probably by the same parties, last year. The state of morals in the Sandwich Islands evidently needs looking after.

Fast Work Wanted. — The editor of the "Homestead," having attended a county fair where a new race track had just been completed, and fired into enthusiasm by the spirit of the occasion, takes a prophetic glance at the results of the general adoption of race-courses. He does not overlook *foot* races, as an efficient means of limbering the joints of slow and stupid laborers;—proposes a race of *wheel-barrows*, loaded with 200 pounds of dirt, best two in three, half-mile heats, as a means of quickening the pace of Michael and Patrick—thinks that cow races would be useful for animals that frequent poor pastures, as many now cannot travel far enough in a day to fill their stomachs on the scant herbage;—and does not forget that many cats miss their prey, from a want of greater quickness: and he therefore proposes cat races, as a means of preventing the heavy depredations now committed, and thinks if cats generally could be brought up to 2:40 speed, it would prove the salvation of many a grain bin and root cellar. He even asserts that many a hen brings up a lean, half-starved brood of chickens, for want of higher activity in scratching, and thinks that some means should be devised to bring them up to the scratch. He is of opinion that when horse-racing becomes universally popular, that mothers will name their children after fast animals and the Bibles will be lit up with blazonry of modern nomenclature, as for example, Flora Temple Smith, born Oct. 10, 1860—Patchen Smith, Nov. 1861. This brief synopsis of the elaborate article in the "Homestead" does not do it justice—we merely mention the leading points; our readers will appreciate their intention.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Richmond, Maine, Feb. 26, Mrs. Alice Tallman, wife of B. F. Tallman, Esq. Another faithful "mother in Israel" has passed on, and her bereaved family and the church are called to mourn the loss of her fervent prayers, wise counsels, and ever consistent, christian example. Naturally of a robust constitution, possessing fine mental endowments, which she had largely disciplined and developed by self-culture, she was well fitted to exert a powerful influence in her family and among the friends of Jesus.—From early years she manifested a peculiar taste for religious discussion, and seemed to relish and to appreciate the writings of such strong thinkers as Edwards, Bellamy, Hopkins and Dwight. From her habit of reading through the Scriptures yearly, and her careful perusal of such theological writings, her idea of a true Christian was so exalted, that, while she was from infancy, almost, thoughtful and sometimes prayerful, yet she never dared hope herself a follower of the Lamb till about twenty-five years of age. A father's death lead to reflection, and she resigned all to Christ to be saved as the "chief of sinners," and soon after assumed a place and part with God's people. While she had such strength of penetration and habitual pleasure in the strong meat of gospel truth, yet her perception did not end with intellectual gratification merely, nor chiefly, but she knew God only to love him the more. Her closet witnessed an habitual and devout suppliant. The flame of pious emotion, enkindled and often invigorated there, prompted her to unwearied effort in sustaining female meetings for prayer and social communion. Often few, sometimes but two, met to "pray for the peace of Jerusalem," yet, till her last sickness, she always made one of the number. Independent in thought, definite and decided in her doctrinal views, yet the love she bore her Lord, embraced all in whose character and conduct she saw mirrored his image and spirit. When satisfied that the local disease, which she had ever and with no apparent reason dreaded, was upon her and must ultimately end her life, she set herself to do quickly her unfinished work, that she might have her "house in order" and "all things ready." Many heard her earnest exhortations to repentance, and a higher, holier life—as she sought to pledge them to "meet her in heaven." In the earlier part of her last sickness, as all her life-time, she dreaded the dying and the grave, but never what should be after death. As she neared her end death's terrors faded and she longed more and more to be at rest with Christ above. Not naturally a lover of music yet her feelgins at this time were so much in sympathy with both the sentiment and the song that she often requested attending friends to sing familiar hymns, such as "There is rest for the weary," "Jesus, lover of my soul, Let me to thy bosom fly," &c. The current of her life with fewer eddies and imperfections than in most professing Christians flowed on peaceful, deepening in strength and purity till its close. When at last her summons came, her work done, she composed her mind for the transit across the dark river with a trace of light for her feet and a firm friend on whom to lean, she stepped gently in, breathing shorter and shorter till her eyes closed on earthly scenes, to awake in the likeness of her Saviour and behold the glories of her heavenly home. We cannot wish her back nor lift the veil which conceals the Spirit land, but while we realize increasingly the loss of wife and mother, we will rejoice that her faith has ended in fruition, trusting mid our toils and trials soon to share in a family re-union on the Shining Shore. H. C. P.

Ecclesiastical.—Mr. Temple Cutler, late of Andover Theological Seminary, was ordained on the 20th ult., over the Church of Bloomfield and Skowhegan. The introductory services by Rev. B. Tappan, Jr., of Norridgewock; Sermon by Rev. E. Hawes, of Waterville; text, Ps. 15th; 10: —ordaining prayor by Dr. Tappan: charge to the pastor by Rev. John H. Mordough (of Hamilton, Mass.: right hand of fellowship by Rev. J. W. Dodge, of Gardiner; address to the people by Rev. Thos. S. Mitchell of Madison - concluding prayer by Rev. J. S. Adams, of New Sharon.

Rev. H. Q. Butterfield, late of Hallowell, Me., has accepted a unanimous call from the 1st Congregational church in Great Falls.

Henry L. Hubbell, from the Theological Seminary at Andover, of the class of 1859, has received a call from the 1st Congregational church in Amherst, Mass.

Rev. Spencer Marsh, of Burlington, Vt., has received a call from the Congregational church in Boxford, Mass.

David C. Scudder was ordained in Boston Feb. 25th, as a missionary to India. Sermon by Rev. N. Adams, D. D.

Rev. Leonard S. Parker, was installed over the First Church in Derry, N. H., Feb. 20, 1861. Sermon, by Prof. W. G. T. Shedd, of Andover Theological Seminary.

Mr. A. J. Fosdick, of the last Class of Bangor Seminary, has received a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, at Nelson, N. H.

The Rev. William H. Spencer, pastor of the Westminster Church (New school,) in Chicago, Illinois, and one of the editors of the *Presbyterian Recorder*, died in that city on the 17th ult., in the forty-eighth year of his age.

An Old Fashion Revived.—The old fashioned style of "sounding boards" to church pulpits has been revived in New York, several churches having adopted them, and others being about to introduce them. The present style differs somewhat from the old, in that the latter were placed *over* the pulpit, while now they are placed behind it, so that the sound of the speaker's voice is thrown forward into the body of the house. They are shaped something like a large bivalvular shell, and are artistically decorated.

A Methodist Missionary.—Rev. Dr. Wentworth says in a late letter from China: "Wealthy Chinese, who care nothing for Christianity and less for missionaries, have contributed over *four hundred dollars* to the Female Foundling Asylum connected with our Mission in Fuh Chau."

The first organ introduced into any Methodist church in the United States, was that of the Chestnut Street Church, Portland Me., July 1836. The event was the occasion of over a column of editorial comment and censure from the pen of Dr. Elliott in the *Western Christian Advocate*, September 9th, 1836.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Revolting News.—In spite of the efforts made by the English government to prevent it, the grand "custom" of Bodahung, King of Dahomey, in memory of the death of his father has at last taken place. The number of persons slain is variously estimated at from 2000 to 7000; and a writer who was present by compulsion says that the "blood swept past him like a flood into a vast reservoir." Another, speaking of the butchery, says "It made me quite sick, and at the same time I felt stunned. The poor wretches met death with perfect indifference."

Death of the "Goddess of Reason."—The London correspondence of the *Dublin Telegraph*, in noting the death of a relative of the Bishop Fenelon, is reminded that five months ago died at a convent in Boulogne, at a very advanced age and after a most edifying life of penitence, the original representative of the "Goddess of Reason," enthroned by the sanguinary mob of the great French Revolution.

Inauguration Ball.—There is a time to dance: no doubt of it, for the Bible says so. But we would just about as soon think of dancing at a funeral as at a ball in Washington, while the country is in its present perilous condition.

It is well to make the best of everything, but the last way of making the best of such troubles as ours, is to make merry over them. It is natural to think of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning, but the patriot is more inclined to muse with Marius over the ruins of Carthage.

A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, writing from Florence, in Italy, says that the Americans have no heart to engage in the festivities of the gay season there; they are distressed for their country. Such is the feeling of Americans here and everywhere, and it seems to us in bad taste to be getting up a Ball, on a scale of splendor unparalleled, when the very existence of the Union is in peril.

We shall rejoice in the maintenance of law and order: in the peaceful inauguration of the legally elected President: we shall rejoice if his inaugural breathes the spirit of patriotism and courage and conciliation which the times demand; but we confess that we shall have no heart to dance until the country is restored to its pristine harmony, prosperity and peace; until all the sons and daughters of the Union can sing together, and the whole people, one people as of old, when they emerged from the revolutionary war with victory on their banners, can shout for joy. Then the young men and maidens may go forth with timbrels and dances, and make the heavens ring with their music. But just now we would rather not dance.—*N. Y. Observer.*

The Inundation in Holland.—*Amsterdam, Feb.* 11.—Thank God the frightful desolation of our inundated districts begins to abate, and the waters are returning to their natural channels. But what scenes of distress, agony and penury do they leave behind them! Some villages are entirely destroyed; not a vestige of a habitation remains to show that they were the dwelling place of man. Nearly 40,000 acres of cultivated land have been submerged, and their cultivators been driven from their dwellings to seek shelter in schools and churches, and eat the bread of charity. The number of cattle drowned or killed it is impossible to state with accuracy, but it is said to amount to several thousand. This, however, is a slight calamity compared with the loss of human life, which, notwithstanding every effort made by the authorities to render assistance, has swollen to a high figure.

When the dyke broke at Leenwen the waters rushed through with such fearful violence as to carry all before them; houses, barns and trees tumbled down at their approach; how, then, could the laborers on the dyke and their families resist the crushing strength of the flood and the ice masses? The descriptions sent me from the scene of desolation are really shocking. What the poor creatures, whose homely dwellings but recently afforded them a comfortable shelter, have had to encounter in the form of cold, nakedness, and starvation, is almost incredible.—Truth, indeed, in this case, is stranger, much stranger, than fiction.

Mr. Buchanan was escorted to the depot in Washington, on his way home, by four military companies, and many citizens, who vigorously cheered as the train left.

THE WEEK REVIEWED,

That writer does most who gives his reader the *most* bowl edge, and takes from him the *least* time.—*Lacon.*

Monday Morning, March 11th 1861.

This week has brought a fleet of foreign steamers to this and other ports. The latest news is that telegraphed from St. Johns and Halifax brought by *Niagara* and *Prince Albert*. The Steamship *North Briton* arrived at this port Friday night, with 207 passengers, $25,000 in specie, a full and valuable cargo. She left Liverpool on the 23d ult; had severe weather and encountered fields of ice. A Violent gale had been experienced in England: several vessels went ashore, including American barque Hiawatha. The Crystal Palace was seriously damaged. The Great Eastern was to leave the first week in March for Norfolk, Va., where she has been guaranteed a cargo, chiefly of cotton for England, the freight of which will amount to $75,000. The Italian Parliament was opened by Victor Emanuel in person the 18th: it was celebrated in several towns of Venetia. Reports from Turin say Government has presented to the Senate a project of law according the title of "King of Italy" to Victor Emanuel and his successors: the project was received with loud cheers. Typhus fever was raging in Gaeta. Francis and the ex-Queen of Naples were to leave Rome in a few days for Bavaria. The number of troops made prisoners at Gaeta, was 11,000, and 700 or 800 cannon and 60,000 muskets were found there.—Three Generals accompanied Francis 2d to Rome and 25 are prisoners.

Under Victor Emanuel's influence, although nominally a catholic, Vaudois churches have been built at Turin, Genoa, and other conspicuous points, despite the opposition of Romanists. On the opening of the Vaudois chapel at Genoa, the Papal ecclesiastics, baffled in every attempt to hinder the work, indulged their weak malice by putting their own newspaper in mourning—thus giving the Protestant Church the utmost notoriety.

Reinforcements for the French army at Rome were continually leaving Marseilles. It is stated in Paris letter of the Daily News that there are serious dissensions among the Emperor's councillors on the Roman Question. The recent pamphlet was mutilated at the last moment to please some of them. There is a rumor that the Catholic party in the Corps Legislatif, which meant to speak in the address of the Emperor of the sovereignty of the Pope, have been induced, out of deference to the government, to leave out the word "temporal," thereby leaving the question quite open. The conspiracy in favor of Prince Murat had been discovered at Naples. Fresh disturbances had commenced against the christians, in Cochin China. The famine in the Northwest provinces of India, was very severe.

Letter writers describe the opening of the French Chamber on the 4th ult., as one of unusual brilliancy. The room had been furnished anew with crimson velvet drapery, trimmed with gold. Then there was the living decorations of the members of the Institute—the Priests in black roles—Cardinals in red hats—military in brilliant uniforms—ladies in their richest silks and satins. The looming of cannon, as Louis Napoleon and imperial household, entered the chamber, completed the effect, mingling the grave with the gay. Alas! how is the world still deceived by ornament!

Monday 4th, the constitutional time for the inauguration of the president, was propitious for the official ceremonies of that occasion. Every thing passed off in quiet and good order. Though the assemblage was not as large, or the enthusiasm as great as on some former occasions; there was more military preparation. This precaution seemed necessary from the excited state of the public mind and various threats of violence. Every precaution was taken to preserve the peace, and to check the first demonstration of a riotous disposition. Accounts say that soldiers were stationed on the house tops along the line of the procession to act as sharp shooters, in case of any outbreak. To the credit of the country, there was no disturbance of any kind.

When we made up our last news summary, Monday morning 4th, we were unable to report the result, of the final session of the 36th Congress. The House assembled at 10 o'clock that day and disposed of a variety of miscellaneous business, though nothing of special importance. When the hour for adjournment arrived, Speaker Pennington in a feeling and patriotic speech bade the members farewell, and declared the House adjourned *sine die*. The Senate met at 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday 3d and continued in session all night. The debate was on the motion to adopt the Corwin resolution, as it passed the House, and after different proposals had been voted on and defeated, the original resolution was at an early hour, Monday morning, finally adopted by 24 yeas to 12 nays. This is as follows:—

Joint-resolution to amend the constitution of the united states.

Be it Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring: That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely:

Art. 13.—"That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions therein, including that of persons held to labour or servitude by the laws of said State."

A vote was then taken on the Crittenden resolutions, and they failed by 19 yeas to 20 nays.

At five minutes to 12 o'clock Vice-President Breckinridge and Senator Foote, of the committee of arrangements, entered the Senate Chamber, escorting the Vice-President elect and Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, whom they conducted to a seat immediately to the left of the chair of the President of the Senate.

Precisely at the hour of 12, the hammer fell and the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress came to an end. Vice-President Breckinridge bade the Senate farewell when Mr. Hamlin addressed the Senate briefly and appropriately, after which Mr. Breckinridge administered to to him the oath of office. Mr. Breckinridge then announced the Senate adjourned without day, and left the chair, to which he immediately conducted Vice-President Hamlin.

At this juncture the members of the House of Representatives entered the Senate chamber, filling every available place to the left of the Vice-President, the corps diplomatique also entered at the same moment, occupying seats to the right of the chair. The ministers, attaches, and others, numbered in all some fifty and over, and the brilliancy of dress, the number of decorations, etc., added much to the imposing nature of the scene.

At thirteen minutes to one o'clock the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, were announced by the doorkeeper of the Senate. On their entrance, all on the floor rose, and the venerable judges, headed by Chief Justice Taney, moved slowly to the seats assigned them immediately to the right of the Vice-President, each exchanging salutes with that officer in passing the chair. At 15 minutes past 1 o'clock, Marshal in Chief, entered ushering in the President and the President elect. The line of procession was then formed in the following order.

Marshal of the District of Columbia, judges of the Supreme Court, Sergeant at-Arms of the Senate, committee of arrangements, President of the United States, and President elect, Vice-President, Secretary of the Senate, senators, diplomatic corps, heads of departments, governors, and others in the chamber. After the procession had reached the platform, Senator Baker of Oregon, introduced Mr. Lincoln to the assembly. On Mr. Lincoln advancing to the stand, he was cheered, but not very loudly. Unfolding his manuscript, in a loud, clear voice he read his inaugural.

The delivery of the Inaugural Address was commenced at half past one o'clock on the east portico of the Capitol—where have been delivered all the inaugurals by the eight last presidents—John Quincy Adams having spoken in the House of Representatives. At the conclusion of his Address Mr. Lincoln took the oath, administered by Chief Justice Taney, who performed the same duty to Messrs. Van Buren, Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Pierce and Buchanan. The Chief Justice seemed much agitated and his hand shook with emotion. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the President was escorted to the Executive mansion. Mr. Buchanan, who rode in a barouche with Mr. Lincoln, accompanied him to the main hall, and there took a farewell leave of him, expressing a hope in cordial terms that his Administration might prove a happy and prosperous one. The marshals were successively introduced to the President, and the people generally were allowed to congratulate him. In the procession was a triumphal car drawn by four white horses, each of which was covered with white cloth on which was the word "Union" in large letters on one side and the "Constitution" on the other. The car was decorated with miniature flags, and white, red and blue drapery, and contained thirty-four little girls representing the States, and two young ladies respectively representing the North and the South. During the delivery of the Inaugural, Mr. Lincoln was much cheered, especially at any allusion to the Union.

The President's Address will be found in this issue of our paper. It is brief, direct, pertinent —a consideration of the crisis which threatens the very existence of the government, rather than an expose of the foreign and domestic policy of its future administration. Under a pressure of affairs—which every hour are changing from bad to worse, beyond too, the possibility of political foresight to anticipate—we could only expect a declaration of general principles. Special details of action must necessarily be modified by circumstances of time and place hereafter to be developed. This Address, in its style and temper, is in keeping with the little we have already seen of the mind and heart of Mr. Lincoln. It is simple and honest—free of all demagogism and party rhetoric. The language is that of expostulation rather than of dictation—of conciliation rather than of coercion. It is pacificatory, not partisan—American and national, not sectional or Republican.

Referring to the Fugitive Slave Law, Mr. Lincoln says:—

"I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional."

This common sense, patriotic view of civil obligation falls far short, of the teachings of that eclectic class of moralists who have contselled, and practiced so far as they dared, resistance to laws which did not meet their approval. These have not, indeed, quite lifted the world off its hinges, but they have turned the country upside down, and precipitated a deal of trouble upon the Government. We hope now they will no longer speak evil of dignities—but enjoin all to be subject to powers, and to obey magistrates. There are greater sins than obedience to rulers, and subjection to laws, even though they are bad. Among the marvels of the day is the growing favor of those old-fashioned words *conservatism* and *expediency*—so long banished from the vocabulary of the Progressionists, as unworthy any christian or philanthropist.

Terrible Accident.—The Manchester *Mirror* learns from a private letter dated Laconia, N. H., that a man, woman and child, while crossing Lake Winnipissaukee with a horse and sleigh, went through the ice and that all were drowned.

Three New Territories.—Bills have passed Congress and received the approval of the President providing territorial governments for Colorado, Dacotah and Nevada. Nothing is said in them about slavery, Colorado includes Pike's Peak.

A Washington letter to the *World* says that Miss Harriet Lane, who has presided with so much urbanity and grace at the White House during the past four years, was married on Monday to Mr. James Carlyle, a distinguished lawyer of Washington.

In North Carolina 62 counties elect 65 Unionists and 33 Secessionists. The Arkansas Convention has elected Union officers by six majority.

Dr. Israel Putnam has been re-elected Mayor of the city of Bath.

Letters bearing the new Florida postage stamps, have been received at Washington, but they have all been sent to the "Dead Letter Office."

Sandusky, N. Y.—Ohl's machine shop, occupied by the Railroad and Express Offices, Drovers' Hotel and several other buildings, were destroyed by fire Friday morning. Loss $50,000.

At a fire in 48th Street, New York, five children and their parents were burnt to death.

The N. Y. Times thinks it is probable that not less than a million men are now in pursuit of the sixty thousand great and small offices within the gift of the Government.

The Ellsworth American reports that Capt. Sylvanus Stover, of Sullivan, fell dead in that place on the 4th inst.

Manny's Mower is said to be the best in the market for our New England farmers. Send for a pamphlet giving description, price, &c., to Alzirus Brown, Worcester, Mass. See adv.

Religious Notices.

Semi-Centennial.

The Congregational Church in Pownal propose to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of their organization as a Church of Christ, by public exercises at their meeting-house, on Wednesday the 20th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

A commemorative discourse will be delivered by Rev. Elijah Jones, of Minot. Short addresses may be expected from former pastors, and other friends of the Church. Brethren of neighboring churches and others interested are cordially invited to be present.

Per order Com of Arrangements.

Pownal, March 2d 1861.

MARRIAGES.

In Westbrook, March 2d by Rev. C. Bradley, Mr. David Graham, to Miss. Rosalinda Haddock

In Kennebunk, 3d inst., by Rev. F. E. Fellows, Mr. Daniel A. Burnham, to Miss. Mary Deneet, both of Kennebunkport.

In Holly Springs, Miss. Jan. 15th Mr. Wm. T. Watson, to Miss. Cora E. Harris, of Sommerville, Tenn.

DEATHS.

In this city, 7th, inst., Mary E. daughter of Albion and Frances A. Prince, aged 20.

In this city, 6th inst., of consumption, William A., son of Wm E. and E. A. Kimball, aged 24 yrs and 5 mos.

In this city, 5th inst., at the residence of her son-Mrs Susan, widow of the late Porter Sawyer, of Ellsworth, aged 84 yrs.

In this city, 3d inst., widow Anne Huntress, 77.

In this city, 7th inst., Mr. Foster C. Frith, printer, aged 36.

In Fitzwilliam, N. H, Feb. 28, Dea. Abel Angler, aged 86 yrs 6 mos.

In Valparaiso Jan. 28, Capt William Clark, about 60 yrs formerly of New England, late a resident of V.

In Bath, 2d inst, Harriet A., wife of Nathaniel Morse, aged 36 years, 8 months.

In Waterford, 5th inst., Mrs. Mary Jane Porter, aged 48.

In Bath, 2d inst., Harriet A. wife of Nathaniel Morse, aged 30 years 8 mos.

In Freeport, 2d inst Reuben Staples, aged 90 yrs.

In Westbrook, 7th inst., Joseph Trafton, aged 72.

In Windham, all of diphteria, 13th ult., Cora Bell, aged 1 yr. 4 months :23d, Wirt Virgin aged 6 yrs. 5 months: 24th, Florentine Viola, aged 4 yrs, 6 mos., children of Josiah H. and Lydia F. Baker.

In Conway, N. H., 18th ult., Mr. John Lucy, aged 76 yrs 8 mos.

In Westbrook, 12th ult., Mrs Ruth K. Higgins, formerly of Thorndike, aged 71.

In Saco, 24th ult., Dr. Benjamin Colby, aged 74.

In Limington, 23d ult. Mrs. Martha wife of Wm. Osgood, aged 64 yrs. 6 mos.

In Augusta, 15th inst., Mrs Susannah Cony, aged 89, 25th, Mrs Sarah J. wife of Marcellus A. Chandler, aged 49.

In Grass Valley, Nevada Co. California, Feb. 4 William H. Cutter, formerly of Boston.

In Bucksport—Mrs. Elsie Judson, wife of Capt. Prescott Powers, aged 24 years and 9 months.

Special Notices.

Coughs.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. dec186m

Mrs. Winslow—An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases advertisement to another column.

TIME the true Test.—EXPERIENCE the best Guide.

AN OLD STANDARD REMEDY,

For COUGHS, COLDS and CONSUMPTION, and all Pulmonary Complaints, use the

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,

which has maintained its high reputation for nearly *forty years*, and is recommended by many of the most *eminent physicians and gentlemen* in the country, among whom are Rev. Joseph Litch, Philla; Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, New York; the late Prof. Leonard Woods, Andover Theological Seminary; L. P. Thompson, former Secretary of State, Vt.; Drs. Merrill, Perry, Alcott, Parker, Berry, and many others; by the Press, and by the largest and oldest dealers in drugs and medicines in the United States and Canada.

Price,—Small size, 50 cts.; Large size, $1. *Be careful to get the genuine*, which is prepared *only by* REED CUTLER & CO., Boston, and sold by dealers generally.

Nov 20 6m

What is it?—The whole world replies in chorus "It is the most excellent article ever made."—Then again, comes the question What is it? Answer, "Lyon's Kathairon for the Hair." Everybody uses it. Everybody likes it. Try it and prove its excellence. Sold by dealers.

Use LYON'S KATHAIRON THE HAIR.

Bradford Academy.

The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will commence April 3d and close July 10th. Tuition for the term in the ordinary Studies, $8.00. In Latin or French $3.00. In drawing $3.00. On the Piano, $10.00. Board $2.50, per week. Fuel and Lights a separate charge. Application may be made to Miss A. C. Husselline, Honorary Principal.

N. Mesnoc, Sec'y.

Bradford, Mass. Mar. 4th 1861. 4t.

Eighteen Sixty-One.

Spring Fashion for Hats!

SHAW,

132 MIDDLE STREET,

Has received all the New Styles for gentlemen's Hats. Call and see the "Renfrew" Hats. mar561

Manny's Combined

MOWER AND REAPER,

FOR ONE AND TWO HORSES,

TO WHICH

OVER TWENTY PREMIUMS

HAVE BEEN AWARDED FOR ITS

SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS,

SINCE 1857.

Manufactured by ALZIRUS BROWN,

mar 5 1t Worcester, Mass.

D. W. CLARK,

Dealer in

ICE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Office at Silver St.—Ice House,

—AND—

No. 32 Exchange st.,

PORTLAND, ME.

Orders solicited.

Customers promptly supplied with the best quality of Ice at the lowest rates. mar 5 tf

THE BODUGGER.

This wonderful article, just patented, is something *entirely* new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent *free*—Address, SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. mar 5 4wly

Notice of Foreclosure.

Notice is hereby given that Eunice H. R. Cartland and Isaiah Cartland of Brunswick, conveyed to me by their Deed of Mortgage dated March 4, 1858 and recorded in Cumberland Registry, B 284, P 457, a certain parcel of land and buildings thereon situated in Brunswick, county of Cumberland, and that the conditions of said Mortgage have been broken, wherefore I claim to foreclose said mortgage, and give this public notice thereof, according to the Statute.

Portland, Feb. 27 1861. EUNICE J. RICH.

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—OR—

Redemption Draweth Nigh;

—BY—

Rev. John Cumming, D. D., Minister of the Scottish National Church, London; Author of "Apocalyptic Sketches," and

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Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.

This valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the Medical Profession and the Public as the most efficient and agreeable

SALINE APERIENT.

It may be used with the best effect in

BILIOUS AND FEBRILE DISEASES, COSTIVENESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, LOSS OF APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, GOUT, RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, GRAVEL, PILES, and all complaints where

A Gentle and Cooling Aperient or Purgative is required.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of travelers by sea and Land, Residents in hot climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids and Convalescents; Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.

It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in Bottles, to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescent beverage.

Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guarantee its efficacy and commend it to the favorable notice of an Intelligent public.

TARRANT'S CORDIAL ELIXIR OF TURKEY RHUBARB.

This beautiful preparation, from the TRUE TURKEY RHUBARB, has the approval and sanction of many of our best physicians as a valuable and favorite

FAMILY MEDICINE,

And is preferable to any other form in which Rhubarb is administered, either for Adults or Children, it being combined in a manner to make it at once palatable to the taste and efficient in its operation.

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For marking linen, muslin, silk, etc.,

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The superiority of this article is acknowledged by all, and purchasers and dealers will find it to their interest to give it a preference over all similar preparations.

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All persons wearing or requiring Trusses are invited to call and see an entirely new invention, which is proved to be a very great advance upon any thing hitherto invented, and to combine all the requisites of a

PERFECT TRUSS,

Also, Supporters, embracing the same principle. Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive pamphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constantly on hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hose for Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints.

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Sept. 25, 1860

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS, and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S Troches. "That trouble in my Throat (for which I used *Brown's* Troches) has speedily ceased having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S Troches. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

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BROWN'S Troches. "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES. *Chemist, Boston.*

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New Styles of Dinner and Tea Ware!

We have just received by recent arrivals from England, a complete assortment of the most desirable patterns of White Granite, and other ware. Also, Glass Ware in every variety.

Plated Spoons, Forks, Castors, Tea Ware, &c.

TABLE CUTLERY, very rich and common. PRINTED TOILET WARE, BRITTANIA, and PLANISHED WARE. Our assortment of

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is full. We also sell *Kerosene Oil, Wicks, Chimnies, Brushes, &c.*, at the lowest *wholesale* prices.

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Dr. Larookah's Indian Vegetable Pulmonary Remedy. The best preparation ever made for such complaints as Colds, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the side, Night Sweats, Humors, General Debility, and the various Throat Affections and hoarseness which Public Speakers and Singers are liable to, and all other complaints tending to Consumption.

Refer to Stevens Smith, 25 Farris St., and E. Shaw & Co., 88 Middle St., Portland; Revs. W. F. Farrington, Bangor; W. C. Stevens, Durham; J. M. Woodbury, W. Baldwin; L. B. Knight, East Poland; D. B. Randall, Gardiner.

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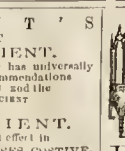
Jan. 22, 1860



SAM'L ADLAM, JR.

LECTURE BY DR. CUMMING.

At the request of a friend we publish the following:

On Tuesday evening, the Rev. Dr. Cumming delivered a lecture at Rodney-street Scotch Church, on the subject "The Earth and its Destiny." The Rev. gentlemen devided his dicourse into three sections—first, that tbo world at present was not at rest, but groaneth and travaileth in pain, seeking for emancipation; secondly, that the process of emancipation will be, that the heavens and the earth which now are were stored with fire for the perdition and destruction of ungodly men; and thirdly, that there will be a now heaven and a new earth. In his opinion the earth was not now as when it was first made by God, but had undergone a great deterioration, and the paradise which had passed away would be nothing in comparison to the new earth which would rise out of the distruction of tho one now existing. He quoted several passages of Scripture in support of this view. Nature was disturbed, and her organism was out of joint. Some sore catastrophe had smitten the earth, and it groaned and yearned for the emancipation which had been predicted by thousands of prophecies. Did bis hearers think that God made man as he was now? If they could convince him that that was so, he would be of opinion that the Almighty was a wrathful being, and one with whom he could hold no communion. But he knew that God did not make man as he was now. He made him a being of perfect happiness. God made sick-beds, misery, and death. They are all the off-spring of sin, and not part of the original project of the Almighty in man's creation. God never made man to die. He (the lecturer) looked upon death as tho most unnatural and dreadful thing in all creation, and he thought that man must feel it to be shocking that the form so "fearfully and wonderfully made" should be forced to turn its face to the wall and die, be carried to the grave, and become food for the worm. Therefore he said that death was the consequence of sin, and he thanked God that He had placed a yearning in his heart to be delivered from the dread penalty, and that his soul strove and travailed for deliverance. Every thing upon earth seemed striving to be delivered from an incubus, and endeavoring to become something greater than it really was. It appeared to him that even the naked trees stretched out their arms praying that God would hasten that everlasting spring when their branches should be leafless no more. We could see what the world was before sin entered into it, and we could see what it would be when the curse is removed and the Great High Priest shall lay his consecrating hand upon it. What a glorious orb it would be then! All splendor, brightness, happiness, and purified from all uncleanness and whatever doth offend. Passing on to the second point—as to the process through which nature must pass before it would regain its predestined and millennial blessedness, and that tho earth was stored with fire against the day of judgment for the perdition and destruction of ungodly men—Dr. Cummings observed that the earth on which we live might be likened to a large shell the crust of which was coal, and the centre consisted of liquid fire. Volcanoes are the safety valves which God permitted, and it rested with Him whether at His sacred word the gigantic mass should burst like a shell discharged from a morter, and the earth and all that therein is be completely annihilated and destroyed. But he believed that, as the deluge swept over the earth, and depopulated but did not destroy it, so the fiery flood which would sweep over the world at tbe judgment day would not destroy it, but would purify and eliminate the things which God created. He did not believe in annihilation. What he believed was that this last fire would do to this earth what the flood did in Noah's days. Having enlarged upon this section of his subject in a very eloquent manner, and made many quotations in support of the view that the earth groaned and travailed for emancipation, he observed that many things indicated an approaching change—indicated that the time of the earth's passing away was coming, but when it was to be he knew not. The newspapers had some time prophesied for him as to the time when it was to take place but he had never so prophesied. Statesmen, politicians, and philosophers thought that a great change was approaching, but no man who had washed his clothes in the blood of the Lamb and put on the robe of rightousness need tremble for the things which are coming upon the earth. On the third and last section of the lecture—what nature would be when it emerged from the last baptism, and had been purified by Him who made it—Dr. Cumming dwelt at some length. The many spots of loveliness we saw around us told us what a beautiful world it once was, and told us what a beautiful world it would be again. He could take his hearers to places which he visited last year, on viewing which he said to himself—and he was not ashamed to repeat it—that, take away the heartaches, the griefs, the disease, the sorrows, and the trials of this present state, and he could wish no better heaven. But, as he said before, he did not believe the earth would be destroyed, but that it would live and revolve in its orbit, the noblest trophy of beauty and grandeur, of redeeming love, that redeeming love being manifest in the salvation which we have in Christ Jesus. He saw nothing upon this earth but the remains of paradise. It commenced with paradise, and it will end in paradise, and he looked foward with intense delight to the day when we should have a new heaven and a new earth, when the universal song shall be "Hallelujah, hallelujah, for the Lord God Omnipotenth reigneth."—*Liverpool Ex.*

The famous crystal throne, which Shuh Jehan counted among the most valuable of the splendid trophies which adorned his palace, has been sent to England in the *Saladin*. But little is known of its history prior to its having come into his possession. Subsequently, on the taking of Delhi by the Mahrattas, they made a great effort to destroy it by fire, but succeeded only in injuring its appearance, the heat to which it was subjected having caused it to crack and open out in seams. It consists of a single mass of rock-crystal, two feet in height by four in diameter, and is shaped like a sofa cushion with tassels at the corners.

Praying to be Treated like a Horse.

Punch has an admirable and most expressive cartoon. On tho one side is the stable, in which stands Mr. Punch and a comfortable landlord beside a beautiful and handsomely mounted horse. Landlord says: "Yes, Mr. Punch. Nice, clean, airy boxes, plenty of light, perfect drainage and ventilation. The best of food and water, and kind treatment. That's my plan!" On the other side is the cottage, with its miserable furniture, and its seven or eight tenants huddled together. Mr. Punch and the comfortable landlord peep in, and here is the word Mr. Punch puts in: "Your stable arrangements are excellent. Suppose you try something of the sort here." In another part we have the following inimitable cutting petition:

The Petition of the British Peasant to the British Landlord Humbly Complaining, Showeth unto your Honor.

That your Petitioner, having ventured upon the liberty (for which he hopes to be pardoned) of having peeped into the Stables of Your Honor (but he solemnly declares with no evil intentions, and he would not take an oat without leave,) has perceived that if Thought, Sense and Kindness, were ever manifested towards Animals, it is in Your Honor's Stables aforesaid.

That the Residence in which your Honor humanely places your Horses is well built, water-tight, and well ventilated, is excellently floored, and has an excellent supply of water; that its drainage is perfect, and its light cheerful, and that the creature that cannot live contentedly therein, must be a beast.

That the Arrangements for the health and comfort of your Honor's Horses seem to your Petitioner perfect, and designed to make the Animals happy when at home and fit, when they come out, to perform any amount of work which your Honor may call on them to do.

That (contrary to arrangements in your Petitoner's dwelling, begging pardon for mentioning such a place) Separate places are provided for your Honor's Horses, so that they sleep apart, and are in no way detrimental to one another.

That your petitioner, knowing the kindness of your honor's nature, as shown by this provision, and by hundreds of other acts of your Honor's, not to speak of your Honor's Lady, and the Young Ladies (all of whom he humbly wishes a Happy New Year, if he may be so bold), takes the liberty to believe that your Honor cannot know that your Petitioner's cottage, on your Honor's estate, is badly built, is not drained, has no ventilation, has rotten floor, and is so cold, that in the winter the only way your Petitioner and his family can keep bodies and souls together is by Huddling together Adults, Children, Grown-up lads and Girls, all together in one wretched bedroom, out of which they come half poisoned by the foul air not to offend your Honor's delicacy by saying anything more than that they are good for far less work than could otherwise be got out of them.

Your Petitioner, therefore, for himself his wife, four grown-up children, and five little ones,

Humbly prayeth unto Your Honor,
That you will be Graciously Pleased to Treat Him Like a Horse,
And your Petitioner will ever Pray and Work, etc., etc.

A Peep into the Office of the London Times.

—A French tourist, who has visited the office of the Thunderer, furnishes some interesting items respecting the internal economy of that vast establishment, that we have not before seen mentioned. Adjoining the editorial room—which is large, well-lighted, and fitted up with desks comprising every convenience for writing—is a dining-room for the editors, and the archive room, where are stored all the files of *The Times* since its foundation. Next to the archive room are the proof-readers' rooms, where are hundreds of dictionaries and encyclopedias in all languages and relating to all subjects. A dozen proof-readers are employed during the day and another dozen during the night. They have an eating-room adjoining that where they work, and their meals are provided at the expense of the establishment. The administration of *The Times* has nothing to do with the subscriptions to the paper. Smith, of the Stand, sees to the mailing of the papers, of which he takes thirty thousand daily. The remainder are bought by one hundred and seventy news-dealers, who pay in advance. The paper is sold to them less than cost, the proprietors looking to the advertisements for remuneration. The wear and tear produced by the perpetual motion which reigns in this immense establishment are so great that it is necessary to rebuild and strengthen once every two yeacs the lower stories of the building.

The Origin of Secession.

—The first disunion speech ever made in the United States House of Representatives, says the Richmond *Whig*, was by Joseph Quincy, of Massachusetts, in regard to the Louisiana enabling act, January 14, 1811. He said:

"I am compelled to declare it is my deliberate opinion that if this bill passes the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; that the States which compose it are free from their moral obligations, and that *as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some to prepare definitely for a seperation—amicably if they can, violently if they must.*"

A Southern member, Mr. Poindexter, of Mississippi, considered this declaration of "the right of all, as it was the duty of some, to prepare for separation—peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must," as very near akin to treason, and called the New England inventor to order.

The inventor of disunion repeated his assertion, committed it to writing, and left the matter to the Speaker, who decided it out of order. Mr. Quincy appealed from the decision of the Speaker, and was sustained by a vote of 56 to 63 in his right, as the representative of New England, to invent disunion. —*Baltimore American.*

Rocking Chairs.

—Rocking chairs are an American iuvention, and a correspondent of the *Historical Magazine* asks when they were introduced into use. Twenty-five years ago they were sent to Europe as presents, and in France were then regarded as great novelties.

THE FORMATION OF THE SOIL.

Soil, in its first form, is rock. All the soil of the globe bas flowed down from the rock, as from rocky mountains flow down rivers of water. And the soil makes the earth what it appears to the eye; for, on looking out over it; tbe mind takes little thought of the rock beneath, which upholds the ground, and out of the like of which the ground was formed. Tho wealth of man, in its last analysis, comes out of this soil which came out of rock. Even the visible wealth of man, in other forms, is much less than that in the form of soil; for all the castles and towers that "the Earth buildeth on the Earth," all its cities on the land, its fleets on the sea, all the unperished riches of dead generations, the aggregate of all the other opulence of the wealthiest kingdoms, is less than the value of the acres of those kingdoms. Tho diversity of soil surprises even more than the excess of its value over that of all the products of human toil. It makes each little farm seem a miniature kingdom, each kingdom a miniature world. But though the thought may be varied in many ways, nothing can add to the power of the first form in which it presents itself, that had rock been unsusceptible of decomposing into a life sustaining mould, there could have been no soil, and without soil man could not have lived on the Earth.

On looking at one of the primitive rocks, truly there seems nothing promising about it. The intellect of man is abashed at the idea of its subserving any earthly purpose, unless that of a shield from the fire it encloses. Yet out of this rock comes earth; and nature, seeming to get a new idea as to what is to be done, sets about in earnest.—She begins what must have seemed to her very much like the undoing of what she had so long and patiently been doing; and the change in the line of her working, changes the laboratory of a chemist to the shop of a machinist. The machinery is on a vast scale. Two mighty agencies, fire and water, in seeming conflict work in concert. The water mantles the rock in mist, and all is water above, all is fire below, while land and sea from time to time interchange their places, as the slow transmutation of rock into soil, often through a making over in the first instance of old rock into new, goes on. The melting, grinding, filing, pulverizing of the rock, the transporting it from place to place, the strewing it evenly in fine dust along the ocean floor, the heating it over and altering its properties, the agglomerating together of masses, the sinking of land to subject the half-finished process to water, the elevating the land, sometimes as a plain rising evenly above the sea, sometimes as ranges of bills and mountains,—all this and much more, forms one interminable work of Nature, who, as if wishing to give to man some idea of her long toiling to accomplish the thought of her Lord, still repeats and exemplifies something of her process.

From these considerations, it may appear how important and how marked the change in the line of nature's operations. It seems indicated, in the annals of nature, that her Lord may intervene to arrest her course in forming this crystalline rock at the instant when it has attained a hardness that could stand against the fire which formed it; when it had acquired those qualities which fitted it to be the vehicle of life; when it had within it this inexhaustible possibility of good; and yet was so plastic, that nature could mould it over, and make it into earth; and also indicated that he may have intervened to bend the line of nature's working to a new result.

All this seems revealed in these words,—"And God said, let the dry land appear."—"And God called the dry land Earth." Something is finished; something new is begun. Nature is stopped in some process. The last stage of it is indicated to her; a limit is pointed out to her which she is never to pass in that direction. The end of her toil has come, perhaps much sooner than she thought. Her process seemingly incomplete, is complete, and the work is called for. And, at the same time, a new process is indicated to her. God calls the dry land Earth. He decrees that that which nature heretofore was making shall become Earth. He calls for it at such a moment that it instantly disintegrates under the dissolving touch of the agencies which instantly begin to act upon it. All the changes from rock to soil is in this instantaneous disintegration, even though it be but a film of rock. And the change from rock to soil is indicated in the words, God called the dry land Earth. He ordains that this shall be, and that what he thus ordains, nature shall execute. The carrying out of the law is presupposed in the giving of the law, and the language reads as if all were done at once. Nature desists from carrying on what she had been doing, beyond the point indicated, and puts forth her energies along the new line. God is said, then, to have called the dry land Earth, because he so called it into being that it is Earth potentially, and because he set in motion the agencies through which it may become actually that which it is potentially.—*Church and Science*

The Salem Observer reports that a gentlemen in that city, who is in the "old coin" line, recently sold to a collector in Hartford a copper cent for seventy-five dollars. It was the coin known as the "Higley copper," the first copper cent of Connecticut, dated 1737, and struck by a blcksmith named Higley. But three specimens of this ancient coin are known to be in existence, and being thus rare it readily commands tho high price paid for this one of the three.

The United States have about twenty-six hundred and fifty miles of Atlantic seaboard. Of this seven hundred and thirty miles belongs to the States who remain in the Union, and nineteen hundred and twenty miles to those which have left it. If the Border States secede they will take about three hundred and eigbty miles more.

Paper Neck-ties.

—Application has been made by a firm in New York, for a patent for paper neck-ties, printed in imitation of silk and gingham, with great exactness and beauty. The *Scientific American* says that this firm sold last season of one single style of cloth neck-ties 17,000 dozen.

The Duke of Brunswick and his Diamonds.

—The Duke of Brunswick has a colossal fortune invested in diamonds, and a Paris correspondent says of him:

The Duke dare not leave Paris at any period of the year; his diamonds keep him chained here. He dares not sleep from home (some people reckon this liberty of pillow one of the great franchises of Paris) a single night. Then he lives in a house constructed not so much for comfort as for security. It is burglar-proof, surrounded on every side by a high wall; tho wall itself surmounted by a lofty iron railing, defended by innumerable sharp spear-heads, which are so contrived that if any one touches one of them, a chime of bell begins instantly to ring an alarm. I may ment on in a parenthesis, that this iron railing cost $14,127. He keeps the diamonds in a safe, built in a thick wall; his bed placed against it, that no burglar may break into it, without killing, or at least waking him, and that he may amuse himself with them without leaving his bed.

The safe is lined with granite and with iron; the locks bave a secret which must be known before they can be opened; if they are opened by violence, a discharge of fire-arms takes place, which will inevitably kill the burglar, and at the same time a chime of bells in every room of his house is set ringing. He has but one window in his bed-room; tbe sash is of the stoutest iron; the shutters are of thick sheet-iron. The ceiling of his room is plated with iron several inches thick, and so is the floor. The door opening into it is of solid sheet-iron, and cannot be opened unless one be master of the secret combination of the lock. A case of a dozen six-barrelled revolvers, loaded and capped, lies opened upon a table, within reach of his bed.

A Brave Soldier.

—When Garibaldi was in Sicily a dwarfish, deformed little man presented himself as a volunteer, but was refused by the committee. Nothing daunted, he went to Garibaldi, and begged the General to accept him. Here again he was refused. After one of the first battles the little individual came up to Garibaldi, and joyfully exclaimed, "See, General, you would not take me; but you could not prevent my coming. I have fought well, indeed I have, and I am wounded, too!" Garibaldi, who recognized the man, replied, "Ah! bravo! and where are you wounded?" After some hesitation the other showed a wound between his shoulders. "Oh, fie!" said Garibaldi, "wounded in the back. I knew you would never be anything good." The soldier retired quite confused and ashamed. Another battle soon followed, and it was scarcely over when the poor fellow again accosted his chief. "Here I am, General, wounded again, but this time on the right side;" and pointing to a wound in his breast, he fell dead at Garibaldi's feet.

Increase of the French Army.

—The long threatened ministerial decree by which the French army is to be raised to the efficient but not numerical strength of 1,000,000 men has appeared. The French army is annually recruited by 100, 000 men, who serve for seven years. All of these 100,000 recruits, obtained by the lottery called conscriptions are not drafted into the army, but only as many as may be required to fill the vacancies arising from the discharges of men whose term of service has expired, of invalids, and by death. The remainder (which is called "the reserve") have heretofore, even during the Crimean and Italian wars, been allowed to remain at home. Hereafter, "the reserve" is to be called into active service, that is, to be drilled and barracked for three months the first year of their service, two months the second year of their service, one month the third year of their service, and "quarterly" every remaining year of their service. If they be destined to cavalry and artillery corps, they are to repair to the nearest depot of these especial branches of service. The effect of barrack and town life upon them will be extremely pernicious. They will never live in the country afterwards, but will lie to Paris. And as these drills take place in three months of the Summer, they must necessarily prove detrimental to the farmers.

Ignorance in France.

—It has frequently been stated that many of the common people in France fancy that the law does not allow assistance to be given to persons in danger of death from hanging or drowning, except in presence of a commissary of police or other authority; and the consequence is, that deaths, which might be prevented, occur. The Rouen journals state that, in the neighborhood of that city, two persons in danger of drowning were recently left to perish from that foolish belief. They say also that, recently, a woman was seen by two peasants floating in a pond at Grumesnil, and that, instead of getting her out, they hurried for the mayor, a distance of nearly two miles. That functionary rated them soundly for their stupidity, and had the woman got out. She, it appeared, must have been dead more than an hour before she was seen by the peasants, but if she had been alive they would not have aided her. She fell into the pond accidentally.

Dr. Vogel.

—An expedition has been set on foot in Germany to make search in Central Africa for Dr. Edward Vogel, who years since, was on his return from Lake Tsad to the Nile, and who is supposed to have been imprisoned and perhaps beheaded, by the Sultan of Wadal. The attempt will be made to ascertain his fate, to recover any remains of his journal, and to prosecute his geographical and scientific inquiries.

It is publicly stated that the American U. S. Union, have sunk $10,000 in the *Sunday School Times*, the weekly journal published by the Union, and have now transferred it to private hands. Societies make poor newspaper editors and publishers, and the reason is, that there are so many heads to be consulted that a paper has to say as nearly nothing as possible, on every stirring question, to keep the pence.

British Encyclopædia.

—The *magnum opus* of the British bibliopolic world, the eight edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, has at last been brought to a close in its twenty-first volume, still leaving an index, which is to be on so elaborate a scale as to form a marked feature of itself.

Ruins of Roman London.

—In digging the foundation of St. Martin's Church at Ludgate, in digging for Goldsmiths' Hall, in digging for the new Royal Exchange, wherever the digging may be witbin Roman bounds, when it is deep enough discoveries are made. Under the Royal Exchange there was found what proved to be a gravel-pit which had been used as a common dust-hole by the Roman citizens. When the Excise office was pulled down, six years ago, between Bishopsgate street and Broad street, a beautiful mosaic pavement was discovered Europa, in the middle of it had been sitting under ground for at least sixteen centuries upon her bull. In the same neighborhood, a drain sunk in a cellar disclosed part of another pavement that may have belonged to another room in the same villa. In preparing the site for the Hall of Commerce in Threadneedle street, more pavements were found of Roman planning, under mediæval fragments of the wall of the old hospital of St. Anthony. Between that part of Threadneedle street and Cornhill, wherever the ground is tapped, remains of handsome old Roman suburban villas seem to lie. From one hole made in tbis part of the town there was fished up a female head, life-size, of colored stones and glass.

The handsomest of the tessellated pavements that have yet been found lay buried nine feet under the flagstones before the India House in Leadenhall street. The central part of it, representing Bacchus on the Panther, is preserved in the library of the East India House. A superb mosaic pavement was discovered under Paternoster row; there was another dug in Crosby square; another in Fenchurch street, (of which a whole peacock was uncovered); another in Bartholomew lane, near the Bank. These were the Turkey carpets of the wealthy Roman; hundreds of them lie buried under the earth and press of traffic on each side of London Bridge. Fragments of wall-painting, important bronzes, statuettes of Apollo, Harpocrates, and so forth, toy goats and socks, water-spouts, vase handles and ornaments, lamps, hair-pins, bracelets, bath-scrappers, spindle and distaff of Roman housewives, the pens, the weights, and the steelyards of the man of business, interesting remains of pottery, on which the potters' marks have become, through the studies of antiquaries, in their own way as instructive as inscriptions upon coins, and coins which, as records, partake of the dignity of written history, tho earth under the feet of modern Londoners already has yielded up.—*Dickens's All the Year Round.*

Diptheria.

—We gather the following facts from the Massachusetts Registration Report just issued of the births, deaths and marriages in Massachusetts during the year 1859:

Diptheria is the reported cause of 32 deaths in 1859 against 18 in 1858. None were reported in 1857, or if any they were so few as not to be seperately stated in the tables. The first case in 1858 was in the month of September, since which, each month, to the close of 1859, has furnished it quota except August and November of the last year.

This disease has but recently made its appearance as an epidemic in this State and deserves more than passing notice. Its existance has been known and recognized by medical writers for centuries—one writer (Bretonneau) thinks it was known in the days of Homer. Macrobius alludes to its epidemic existence in Rome in the year A. D. 380. Hecker writes of severe epidemics in Holland in 1517 and 1551. It is said to have prevailed also in the same country in 1557.

Since then it has prevailed more or less extensively in epidemic form, in Spain, Italy and France. It appeared in Switzerland in 1828. In 1854 or '55 its appearance in England, and in 1856 in the State of California, excited attention in those places. The English Reports chronicle 186 cases of death from diptheria in 1855, and 229 deaths in 1856. The number rose from 310 deaths in 1857 to 5,836 deaths in 1858."

Nature's Alphabet.

—Nature's alphabet is made up of only four letters, wood, water, rock and soil; yet with these four letters she forms such wondrous compositions, such infinite combinations, as no language of twenty-four letters can describe. Nature never grows old; she has no provincialisms. The lark carols the same song in the key as when Adam turned his delighted ear to catch the strain; the owl still hoots an a b flat, yet loves the note, and screams through no other octave; the stormy petrel is as much delighted to sport among the first waves of the Indian Ocean as in the earliest times; birds that lived on flies laid blueish eggs when Isaac went out into the fields to meditate at eventide, as they will two thousand years hence, if the world does not break her harness from the orb of day. The sun is as bright as when Lot entered the little city of Zoar. The diamond and the onyx, and the topaz of Ethiopia are still as splendid, and the vulture's eye is as fierce as when Job took up his parable. In short, nature's pendulum has never altered its strokes.

Booksellers in Ireland.

—It is a fact much to be deplored, that in Ireland there should exist at present about seventy towns, (five of which are boroughs,) containing from 25,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, without a book seller's shop; but stranger still, that in this enlightened age of the world, there should be found six whole counties equally without publisher, bookseller, or even a circulating library. In other countries it is not so. Take Scotland for instance,—with one third of Ireland's population, numbering three booksellers to every one in Ireland, *i. e.*, in proportion of the population as nine to one. —*Belfast News Letter.*

A Speculation.

—The Russian Government having sent over $200,000 of old worn out copper coin, to be sold in England, with a view of having its place supplied by a new issue, we hear that Messrs. Vivian, of Swansea, purchased the former, and found such a large quantity of gold in it, that they got $125 worth of the precious metal, out of every $500 worth of copper; thus, besides other profit, making $50,000 by the bargain.

CONGRESS STREET. 368.

The Subscriber is pleased to be able to inform the citizens of Portland and vicinity, that he has returned to his former place of business,

No. 368 Congress Street,

and that he now has increased facilities for filling all orders for

FURNITURE!

of every kind and description. Also, FURNITURE of all classes repaired with neatness and dispatch.

Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, Mattresses and Spring-beds, of every kind constantly on hand and for sale at the Lowest Figure.

Grateful for former patronage, he hopes by strict and personal attention to business, to merit a share of orders in his line.

JOHN H. SHERBURNE.
368 Congress Street.

Refer to Wm. Chase, S. P. Shan, N. A. Foster. Portland, May 8, 1860.

GO TO HEAD QUARTERS!

B. THURSTON'S

STEAM PRINTING HOUSE,

—IS THE—

Head Quarters of Printing in Maine!

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—At this Establishment are printed SIX Weekly Papers; One Semi Monthly; Two Monthlies, and numerous Occasional Papers and Periodicals, having a circulation in the aggregate of 35,000 copies.

BOOKS.—In this branch the Subscriber challenges competition. He has large fonts of New Book Type, and the best Workmen in the country.—He very often has more than a hundred pages of Book Matter in it at one time.

JOB WORK.—His office is supplied with more than three hundred different kinds of Job Type, His Fast Presses run by steam, which enable him to turn off large amounts of Work with great dispatch.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS ROOM.—He is also Proprietor of the News Room, where strangers visiting the city are invited to call and see papers from all parts of the country.

BEST OF ALL!—His Counting Room is easier of access than any other here—occupying, as he does, the second story.

B. THURSTON,
Entrance, 70 Middle Street, 82 Exchange Street,
Portland.
Nov. 22, 1860.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW, —An experienced Nurse and Female Physician,—presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS,

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves

And Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, in CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we never have been able to say of any other medicine,—NEVER IN A SINGLE INSTANCE HAS IT FAILED EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know a dissatisfaction an instance of by anyone who used it,—on the contrary,—all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after 10 years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome

CONVULSIONS which, if not speedily remedied, DEATH. We believe it the best AND DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA in Children, whether it arises from and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA teething or from any other cause.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE, ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. 6m
mar20 '60 ly

J. R. THOMPSON, Corner of Pearl and Federal Streets, has for sale

GRIND STONES,

SELECTED ASSORTMENT.

MARBLE WORK!

Chimney Pieces, Tables, Counters, Bow Slabs Gravestones, Monuments, &c.

FREE STONE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,

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Linings for Stoves and Grates, Registers for Hot Air Furnaces, Shelves, etc.

POMACE STONE IN LUMP

May 13, 1860.

WOOD'S LUNG BALSAM,

For the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Hoarseness, and ALL Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

This medicine is considered by those who have used it, to be the most reliable and effectual of any in use. A number of persons who for a long time have been afflicted with a hacking and harrassing cough, giving strong evidence of seated consumption, have by the use of the Lung Balsam, been restored to perfect health and strength.

Sold by all dealers in Medicine at 12 1-2, 25 and 50 cents per bottle, according to size.

Prepared by N. WOOD, No. 3 Deering Block Portland, Me., to whom all orders should be addressed
Dec. 13, 1860. 1y

R. J. D. LARRABEE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Artists' Materials, Engravings,

PICTURE FRAMES, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.

A great variety of Beautiful Engravings, Mezzotinto and Lithographs, English, French and American Drawing Materials of the most approved Manufacture.

GILT AND ROSEWOOD PICTURE FRAMES,

Oval and Square of all Patterns. Supplies for the German and Oriental Painting. Also, New and Standard

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June, 14, 1860.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

PURE COFFEE,

—AT—

Grant's Coffee and Spice Mills,

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3 & 15 UNION STREET

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All orders addressed to the Subscriber will meet with immediate despatch on the shortest notice.
sep 18 1y J. GRANT.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

CHANGE OF TRAINS.

On and after Monday, Oct. 15, 1860 trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted) until further notice as follows:

Up Trains.

Leave Portland for South Paris at 7.50 A. M.
Leaves Portland for Island Pond, Montreal and Quebec, at 1 15 P. M., stopping over night at Island Pond.
Trains leave Island Pond for Montreal and Quebec at 4 30 A M.
A mixed train, with sleeping cars attached, leaves Island Pond for Montreal at 8 20 P. M.

Down Trains.

Leave South Paris for Portland at 5 10 A. M.
Leave Island Pond for Portland at 7 30 A. M.

☞ The Company are not responsible for baggage to any amount exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given, and paid for, at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

W SHANLY, General Manager.
S. T. CORSER, Superintendent. oct 15

PORTLAND, SACO AND PORTSMOUTH RAILROAD.

FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING NOV 5, 1860.

PASSENGER TRAINS will leave the Station, Canal Street, daily (Sunday excepted as follows:

Leave Portland for Boston at 8.45., A. M and 2.30 P. M
Leave Boston for Portland at 7.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M
Leave Portsmouth for Portland at 10.00 A. M. and 5.0 P. M.

☞ Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, a Steam boat Train leaves Portland for Boston, at 5 o'clock, P M. or on the arrival of the boat from Bangor. Leave Boston same days, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Saco and Biddeford Trains.

Leave Portland for Saco and Biddeford at 7.30 A. M
Leave Biddeford for Portland at 9.30 A. M.
Leave Saco for Portland at 9 40 A. M.

These trains will take and leave Passengers at w stations.

☞ FREIGHT TRAINS leave Portland and Bost o Daily.

JOHN RUSSELL, Jr., Superintendent
Portland, November 1, 28th, 1860.

DR SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY.

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATICS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
The great natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut.
Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut.
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is a certain cure for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best known remedy for sprains and bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Affords remedy for Piles and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best remedy for Sores in the world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Has been used by more than a million people, and a praise it.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Sole Proprietor, Norwich, Ct.
For sale by H. H. Hay, Portland. General agent for the State of Maine.

To Horse Owners.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is only valued by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises, or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin or Ringbone may easily be prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind however, is so desperate or helpless but that may be relieved by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent these formidable diseases men tioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. may 7 60 1y

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

Whereas, on the thirteenth day of April eighteen hundred and fifty eight, Josiah C Merriman of Harpswell in the County of Cumberland, by his deed of mortgage of that date conveyed to Sylvester Stover then of Harpswell in the County of Cumberland, since deceased, certain real estate situated in said Harpswell, to secure the payment of four hundred dollars on demand with interest, which mortgage is recorded at the Cumberland Registry Book 284 page 549, to which reference may be had for a more particular discription of the premises—And, whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, the undersigned, executor of the last Will and testament of the said Sylvester Stover gives notice thereof for the purpose of foreclosing the same, agreeably to the statutes in such cases made and provided

JAMES STOVER
Executor of the last will of Sylvester Stover.
Harpswell February 9th 1861.

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The rapid sales of this preparation, during the past twelve months, indicate with sufficient clearness the public appreciation of its merits. Cummings sells manufactures it at the

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where it may be found, and also at all the other apothecary stores in the city. Its value has been thoroughly tested as a SPRING MEDICINE, and it is equally good at *all seasons* of the year. To get the genuine, sure and call for

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March 6, 1860. tf

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And, when used according to directions, as harmless to the stomach as flour. It may be used the same as any other Saleratus. When used with Cream Tartar, will yield an eighth more bread from the flour than when yeast is used, if the Cream Tartar is pure.

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